The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894. NO. 34

NOT VETOED

THE MCKINLEY LAW FOREVER OUT.

The Tariff Law Goes in Effect Friday Night—A General Business Revival, and the Results Positive.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—President Cleveland will, in honor of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, now encamped on the grounds at the foot of the Washington Monument, remain in Washington until Wednesday, and possibly until Thursday, although he is just as anxious to get away as any of the Congressmen, and the most of them were so anxious they could not wait for the formal adjournment, tomorrow afternoon, but have already gone.

Tomorrow morning in every Custom House in the U. S. the new tariff law will be put into effect and McKinleyism will be dead—forever, unless the voters have undergone a great change of mind since the last Congressional election. The working of the new law will soon bring out its many good points, and perhaps the bad features may not prove as bad as many good Democrats, including the President, fear them to be.

People who are oversmart often overreach themselves. A case in point is connected with the new tariff law. As soon as it became definitely known that playing cards were to be taxed 2 cents a pack the five or six manufacturers of them in this country were flooded with orders for the wholesale dealers, who had an idea that the tax would only have to be paid on those manufactured after the new law went into effect. They will learn better now, and the knowledge will cost them just two cents a pack, as the tax must be paid on every pack of cards sold. Had these wholesalers been less greedy they would have saved money, as all cards made after the law takes effect will have to have the two cent revenue stamp attached by the manufacturers, while the stock in the hands of dealers will have to be stamped by them.

Representative Hall, of Minnesota, has published in phamphlet form his speech giving in condensed form what Congress has done, and it will probably enjoy a wide circulation. He has had the cover of the pamphlet printed in fac simile of that blank pamphlet, first brought to the attention of Congress during the Silver debate in the Senate at the extra session by a would-be wit, with its flaring title "What Congress has done." Mr. Hall shows what it really has done and as his summary discloses it has been all things considered a creditable session to the Democratic party. It has made all money equally taxable; restored confidence in our currency and finances; given to the people the opportunity of living better and cheaper; shattered the protective trusts of McKinleyism; placed the burden of taxation upon the rich man's surplus as well as upon every man's needs; restored the freedom of election; placed the transactions of the government and its method of accounting upon a business basis; greatly reduced the expenditures of the government and the number of office holders, and has maintained an unrelenting fight against trusts and monopolies which protection created. At the close of the summary Mr. Hall prints the quotation—"it has fought the good fight, it has finished the course, it has kept the faith."

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, says pertinently: "The House has passed more good bills and enacted more important legislation than any of its predecessors in ten years, or of any in which I am familiar, and I have been watching the course of legislation for twenty years." Of the new tariff bill he says: "It is not as sweeping and comprehensive as I desire, but it is the best tariff reform bill since 1857, when a Democratic Congress amended the Walker tariff bill of 1846 by reducing the tariff rates to average rate of 18 per cent. The new tariff bill places wool, salt, lumber, farming machinery, cotton ties, cotton bagging, binding twine, and a number of other necessary articles on the free list. The duty on woolen goods and clothing has been reduced from an average rate of 98 to 48 per cent., and millions of dollars annually will be saved to the people on clothing and woolen goods alone."

The Democratic Congressional campaign committee will now begin to rush things. The news received is growing better and better, and even the Republicans are now beginning to admit that they have nothing upon which to base hopes that they will elect a majority of the next House. They have not yet reached the stage where they are willing to concede a majority to the Democrats, but let themselves down easy by expressing their belief that neither Democrats nor Republicans will elect a majority of the next House. This implies a belief that the Populists will elect a sufficient number to enable them to control the House. The Democratic committee is in constant communication with trustworthy correspondents in every Congressional District, but they have no knowledge of anything that indicates any such increase in the Populist strength. On the contrary, they are confident that the next House will be Democratic by a good working majority.

Good Times.

Times must be slashingly good and everybody flush. Excursions, picnics, seashore travel, and such, seem to be all the rage, and thousands of dollars are spent every day in enjoyments, all over the country.

Surely everybody must be happy, money enough to spend, and having a good time. Glad we are that there is happiness by the wholesale instead of distress; this continued pleasure seeking is the best evidence that the country is not going to the demnition bow-wows just yet, but that everybody is bound somewhere to have a good, big time regardless of expense, and pocket books flush to foot the bills.

Take our own county of Centre; we could name at least fifty festivals, picnics, excursions, and fandangoes, and the season is not half over yet. This, happily, does not seem to correspond with the cry, "Times are hard."

Enjoyment and hard times do not come in at the same time—they are diametrically opposite.

Ths Noblest Men.

The most pitiful spectacle that eye ever looked upon is the man who has more than he knows what to do with, but refuses to give his surplus to keep the wolf away from the door across the street. The noblest men are those who give, not those who keep, and there is more satisfaction in seeing a poor man's children eat the bread which you have furnished than in sitting at your own table when plenty abounds if you ignore the poor man's children and let them go hungry.

"Let Us Have Peace."

The side walk business in this town continues to be a cause of irritation and unpleasantness in our nice little burg. All seems to come from a disposition on part of some of the "high authorities" of being blind as to what is right and not treating all alike. Follow the law, do what is just and right, and lay aside all spite, and a better feeling will take the place of bitter feeling. All citizens are placed on an equality before the law.

Musical Tournament.

Today the grand musical tournament will be held at Hecla, on the line of the Central Railroad of Penna. Over three hundred musicians are expected to be present and several prizes will be offered. Many expect to be in attendance from these parts and a large gathering will be the result. From Millheim and Coburn eighteen bicyclists passed through town, two being ladies, all bound for Hecla.

Death of Rev. J. Max Lantz.

A dispatch from Lewistown states that Rev. J. Max Lantz, presiding elder of the Juniata district, Methodist Episcopal church, died at his home in that town at 6.30 on Tuesday night. He was aged about 54 years. He became ill at the Newton Hamilton campmeeting, of which he had charge, and was removed to his home on Tuesday.

Strong on Geography.

A candidate for teacher's certificate in Somerset county was asked where the Rock of Gibralter was. She replied that it was at the base of the Rocky mountains and was built by the Mormons in 1800. That it was approached by water on three sides and was the strongest fort in the world against the Chinese, and that it was presented to the United States by England.

Clinton County's Convention.

The Democratic county convention held Tuesday afternoon nominated the following ticket: Congress, S. R. Peale; state senator, S. Woods Caldwell; assembly, J. M. Welliver; register and recorder, W. S. Clawater; jury commissioner, Robert Burke. The convention elected W. H. Clough county chairman.

After the Fire.

A fire company was organized at Mill Hall, during the last week. Their first purchase was 700 feet of hose and a carriage. They now fully appreciate the value of such an appliance after their homes were swept away by the flames. This is a lesson for other towns.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Gardner's Steal $150,000.

Gardner's looting of the Second National bank of Altoona, amounts to $150,000. A pretty big grab, but he lived high on it, and may have with him enough to do him the rest of his life. He left a wife and three children back.

"It wipes out the bank's capital stock of $100,000 and $50,000 besides. To resume, the bank must pay a compulsory assessment of 100 per cent. on their capital stock and a voluntary assessment of $50,000. The plan of resumption is that the directors must obtain from the depositors an agreement in writing to grant an extension of time and accept certificates of deposit bearing a low rate of interest, payable at stated times, say within a year. The bank must be able to pay depositors who will not accept this agreement. There is now $83,000 in the bank, collected since the suspension on notes due."

On hearing this statement the shareholders representing all but sixty-eight of the 1000 shares, agreed to resume and subscribed $10,000 of the voluntary assessment. The shareholders will meet next Tuesday to complete arrangements for resuming.

Examiner Henlein will remain in charge of the bank until the stockholders are ready to resume business, which will probobly be in two weeks. The cashier stole all the money in the bank except a few hundred dollars in coin.

Editorial Dots.

A large wild man is reported in Potter county. Gosh, we have a number of wild men in Centre county.

Matt Savage, of Clearfield, it is rumored, has dropped out as a candidate for State Senator.

A wild cat is reported prowling around in the vicinity of Haneyville, Clinton county. A large wild cat was lately discovered in Altoona, in the Second National bank, and there is a big hunt after it.

A well is to be dug at Salt Lick to a depth of 2000 feet, for oil or gas. Why not drill in the national capitol—gas can be got there within twenty feet, but it is not of the best illuminating stuff.

It will be queer to have the Orvis rule carried out in judicial and senatorial conferences, and set aside in the congressional conference. Bah!

Its Relation to Other Years.

The year 1894 corresponds to the 1898th from the birth of Christ; to the year 7402 of the Byzantine era; to the years 5654-55 of the Jewish era (the latter year beginning at sunset on September 30;) to the year 2647 since the foundation of Rome; to the year 2554 of the Japanese and to the years 1311-12 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1312 of the Hegira having begun on the 5th instant.

Furst on Thistles.

Judge Furst is sound upon the subject of Canada thistles. He cited all the constables to appear before him, and instructed them to issue their orders upon the supervisors of their respective townships to have owners of lands on which Canada thistles are growing to see that they are exterminated. These orders are strict and Judge Furst deserves the thanks of all for the stand he has taken.

A. D.

"A. D." does not always stand for anno domino, but it may stand for apple dumplings too. Apple dumplings are now ripe, and have come to stay until after the holidays at least. A Pennsylvania apple dumpling is not to be despised by any means, and the maid or matron who knows how to prepare this delicacy so as to be elegant, is worth a fortune, and generally knows a thing or two more.

Hail to the Tariff Law.

At midnight Monday night the bells were rung and cannon were fired at Sunbury, to celebrate the inauguration of the new tariff bill. The Democrats are jubilant and everybody looks for better times.

Rights of the Road.

The courts hold that a man who wishes to drive faster than his neighbor has a right to pass him on the highway, and if the latter interferes, thereby causing an accident, he is responsible for all the damage done.

May Resign.

It is rumored that President Judge Furst, of Bellefonte, will tender his resignation to Gov. Pattison at the close of the month.

—Take the Sea Shore Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad on Thursday September 6th. Rate for round trip $5.25.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

CATTLE DYING

HUNDREDS OF DEAD CATTLE LYING AROUND.

Tyrone Alarmed for its Water.—Terrible Stench Arising from their Decaying Carcasses.

A loathsome disease is working dire destruction among hundreds of cattle confined in mountain enclosures for the summer, and it is now almost certain that hundreds of dead cattle are lying around the woods and mountains and the stench arising from their decaying carcasses fills the atmosphere at almost every step.

There are many opinions expressed as to the cause of so much mortality among them. A few have caught up the theory of poison, several well informed gentlemen going so far as to say that it is a case of premeditated poisoning on account of jealousy. Others say that it is poison caused by the cattle drinking from stagnant waters, and others, from eating laurel or some other poisonous substance.

The health officer and Chief of Police Snyder report that those cattle attacked become bloated, bleeding from the nostrils and an offensive matter oozing from nostrils and mouth. The diseased cattle walk around and just simply drop dead after nature has exhausted itself.

These symptoms, in the estimation of the local board of health, denote disease and not poisoning, but in order to have the nuisance abated, whatever it may be, have put themselves in correspondence with the state board of health and expect to hear from them in a day or two as to what measures will be or should be taken to suppress the evil.

Some of the owners of these cattle contemplate taking those apparently well from the herd and driving them back to their various farms, thus hoping to save what is left of the herd. In the estimation of the board of health this would be a very bad movement and only have a tendency to spread the disease. In fact it should not be permitted until the state authorities and a competent veterinary surgeon make a thorough investigation of the truth.

One thing is sure, however, and that is that the dead cattle must be got rid of somehow, and the only possible plan, in order to keep the filth of their dead bodies from washing into the various streams, is to burn them. What the state is going to do about it will be known in a few days.

Secretary Edge, of the state board of health, inspected some of the sick cattle at Tyrone on Monday, and decided that they were suffering from anthrax, an incurable disease. A large number will have to be killed.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Wilbur T. Peters, of Union twp., and Julia H. Emerick, of Unionville.

Carleton L. Temple, of Bellefonte, and Martha A. Minnemeyer, of Milesburg.

Harry W. Packer, of Beech Creek, and Lydia A. Singer of Eagleville.

Sylvester P. Confer and Ida G. Beaty, of Liberty twp.

Valentine Fleck and Lillie Mays, of Philipsburg.

Israel Liverstein and Rebecca Bloomsburg, of Philipsburg.

W. A. J. Korman and Catura L. Hosterman, of Aaronsburg.

James A. Pickel, of Bellefonte, and Mary E. Kline, of Benner twp.

Albert Johnson, of Cohn P. O. Union twp., and Harriet A. Woods, of Boalsburg.

Andrew Etters and Myrtle Zimmerman, of Pine Glenn, Centre Co.

The Last Day for Registering.

September 6th is the last day for voters to register. The law requires the assessors of the different election districts to be at the polling places on the 5th and 6th of September for the purpose of registering voters. The hours in which the assessors are required to be at the polling places on those days are from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. The assessors are required to return the registry lists to the County Commissioners sixty days before the election, which will be on the 11th of September.

Property Sold.

Isaac Strunk, late of this town, who about a year ago purchased the Gordon mill property at Hecla, for $4000, a short time ago sold the property to the Central Pennsylvania R. R. Co., for $6000. The company has established the Hecla park on the property, and it is surmised will use the mill building for repair shops.

—Price, quality and style are prominent factors when you are buying clothing. Purchasers will find these to their advantage at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shoddy in the house.

SEPTEMBER STORMS.

Foster Predicts Great Extreme of Temperature Next Month.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 27th to the 31st and the next will reach the Pacific coast about Sept. 1st, cross the western mountains by the close of the 2nd, the great central valleys from the 3rd to the 5th, and the eastern states about the 6th. This disturbance will be above the average in force and will develop its greatest energies west of the Mississippi river.

The force of the storms, often mentioned in these bulletins, often results in extreme heat or cold, heavy rains or the reverse—evaporation and dryness—winds, or any extreme condition of the atmosphere and weather. It is the force of the storm that causes the extremes of weather to be more noticeable. Any weather extreme is important to the human race and usually is of a disagreeable character except heat in winter and cold in summer.

The first week in September will be noted for extremes in temperature, heavy local rains and severe droughts in limited localities, tornadoes and other dangerous storms, earthquakes in countries where they are common, and extremely high tides.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about Sept. 1, the great central valleys about the 3rd and the eastern states about the 5th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 4th, the great central valleys about the 6th and the eastern states about the 8th.

In 1886 I published predictions of a severe drought for that year, and early in 1894 published predictions of a severe drought for this year. The predictions were based on the same causes and the droughts have covered practically the same parts of the United States.

I have not heretofore been financially able to extend this wonderful discovery to the long and difficult calculations necessary to make it of practical utility for all places, for every month and for every year, but these calculations have been in progress since March 1, and will be completed during the first months of 1895.

I could quickly convince the national weather bureau of the great importance of this discovery, and with their vast appliances they could quickly work out the problem and make it of great public utility. But in doing so I would lose all my work that led up to the discovery. Therefore readers of these bulletins must be a little patient, give me reasonable time, and then, through the public press that is supporting me in this work, they shall have the benefits of my efforts in delving for nature's secrets.

Lock Haven Market.

Butter, 20 to 22 cents per pound; eggs 13 to 15 cents per dozen; chickens, 30 to 60 cents per pair; potatoes, 70 to 80 cents per bushel; cabbage, 5 cents per head; sweet corn, 10 cents per dozen; onions, 70 cents per bushel; beets, radishes and carrots, 5 cents per bunch; tomatoes, 20 to 30 cents per peck; apples, 40 to 50 cents a bushel; peaches, $1.20 to $2.00 per bushel; plums, 5 to 7 cents per quart; black berries, 5 cents per quart; huckleberries, 7 cents per quart.

Late News.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday.

Williams Grove farmer's encampment is under full headway since Monday. The attendance is large and display good.

The Japanese are preparing to march on Pekin.

When Congress meets again President Cleveland will urge further legislation in tariff reform.

Reports from all over the country speak of the good effects of the new tariff in reviving business.

Dam Let Off.

Fisher's mill dam at Farmers Mills, was let off on Monday for repairs. A goodly number of the men folks of that vicinity found in this a good opportunity for a fishing frolic. They caught from six to eight bushels of suckers and some eels. A party of half dozen from this town, went down Monday night, coming home by next morning with over 200 suckers and five eels.

The Horse Died.

Last Friday evening a gentleman connected with a lumber operation across the valley, stopped at Bartges hotel, and during the night his horse, a fine gray, was taken with colic and died.

Dark With Smoke.

The valley is dark with smoke almost obscuring the sun the past few days. Where it comes from is hard to tell.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

CENTRE GOT THE CONGRESSMAN.

Twenty-Eighth District Democrats Nominated Aaron Williams.

The Democratic Congressional Conference, of the Twenty-eighth district, embracing Elk, Clarion, Forest, Centre and Clearfield Counties, organized Monday evening and on the eleventh ballot nominated Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, for Congressman. There was a contest over the organization.

Clearfield and Centre counties had 12 and 9 delegates respectively. They wanted to be recognized on a basis of county population, regardless of the party vote of the county, while Elk, Forest and Clarion had but three delegates each.

Clearfield and Centre yielded and voted only three delegates each.

It was a warm contest among the various counties. Clarion supported C. F. Fox, who had been regarded as the probable nominee. A. N. Ent, of Elk, and Dr. Howard Weber, of Forest, were also candidates. Clearfield's candidate was E. M. Brisben.

The Season for Game.

The following abstract from the Pennsylvania game laws shows the season when game may be legally killed:

Turkeys, from October 15th to January 1st.

Ducks, from September 1st to May 1st.

Plover, from July 15th to January 1st.

Woodcock, from July 4th to January 1st.

Quail, from November 1st to December 15th.

Ruffled grouse or pheasant, from October 1st to January 1st.

Rail and reed birds, from September 1st to December 1st.

Elk and deer, from October 1st to December 15th.

Squirrels, from September 1st to January 1st.

Hares and rabbits, from November 1st to January 1st.

There shall be no shooting, hunting or fishing on Sunday, under penalty of $25.

Race Meet.

The Bellefonte Wheelmen's club will hold their first annual race meet at Hunter's Park, on Saturday next. The annual reunion of the Veteran's Club of Centre county will be held there the same time, which will insure an immense gathering from all sections. There will be six events, as follows: 1st, one mile safety—novice. 2nd, one-quarter mile safety—open. 3d, two mile safety—open. 4th, one mile safety—open. 5th, one-half mile safety—Centre county championship. 5th, five mile safety—open. The prizes for these events will aggregate over $150. No entry fees will be charged; entries close August 30th. The meet will be under the sanction of the L. A. W. racing board and L. A. W. rules.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Love or Lovell.

The first conference of the Republican conferrees of the judicial district of Huntingdon and Centre will be held at Tyrone today. K. A. Lovell's conferrees are H. B. Dunn, T. W. Myton, and Charles E. Brown. John G. Love's conferrees are Mr. Gray, Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie and C. Burnside.

Typhoid Fever at Milton.

The town of Milton has nine cases of typhoid fever on one street, and eight of these within one block.

The Air Smoky.

Mountain fires somewhere in the state gave the valley a smokey look toward the close of last week and on Sunday.

Drawing Near.

The time for the Patrons' picnic is drawing near, and there will soon be some stir in the town. It begins September 17th.

On a Rise.

Butter has crept up to twenty cents per pound. Don't butter your bread on both sides.

THE NEWS.

By the fall of a big rock one miner was killed and three others badly hurt at Macon, Missouri.——M. M. Mensfield, formerly professor of languages in San Francisco, has been arrested for insanity.——All the coal miners in Ray county, Mo., are again out on strike, demanding four cents per bushel for mining.——The International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union have settled their difficulties.——Hon. Christopher F. Fraser, ex-commissioner of public works, of Toronto, Ontario, died suddenly of heart disease.——The Trust and Savings Bank of Illinois is acting for a syndicate of New York bankers and loaning money to the Whiskey Trust.——It is talked of in railroad circles in Georgia that an effort will be made before the next legislature to break up the Southern Railway combine, so far as the East Tennessee road is concerned.——Robbers gagged and burned the feet of William Swords at Kempville, Ont., until he gave them $150.——Carl Lower, a Pole, who had been discharged by Mehltretter Bros., in Buffalo, shot one of his former employers, inflicting serious wounds.

Justice of the Peace Ross W. Latshaw is short $9,066 in his accounts with the county according to the report filed with the county court by Expert Accountant Slater. About a month ago Latshaw took a trip to Europe.——The Populists of the Sixth district of Kansas renominated Omar V. Kem for Congress.——H. C. Loudenslager was renominated by the Republicans of the First Congressional district of New Jersey without opposition.——Wilson Krum, a live-stock dealer and hotel-keeper in South Allentown, Pa., failed on six judgments and mortgages, aggregating $20,000. Assets, $15,000.——William C. Bland, aged fifty-two years, alderman of the Thirteenth Ward of Johnstown, Pa., committed suicide by taking prussic acid. He had been drinking heavily. His goods had been levied upon by the sheriff, and he was to have been tried on a charge of embezzlement.——Oscar Purghan, a Salt River, La., farmer, shot and killed John Irby, a teamster, who had assaulted Purghan's wife.——The coroner's jury in Altoona brought in a verdict that Bank Examiner Miller shot himself.——Mrs. William Kelsey, of Huntington, L. I., has received fatal burns in rescuing her two children from impending death. While Mrs. Kelsey was in the kitchen, a lamp exploded in a room up-stairs, and set fire to the two children.——James Geblein, fifty-six years old, and Edward Murray, thirty-four years old, were killed while at work in the new building of the United States Board of Appraisers warehouse in New York.——Henry Henrici, jobber in woolens in New York, assigned, with preferences amounting to $20,000. Mr. Henrici's liabilities will be about $75,000, and the assets between $30,000 and $40,000.

"Dutch Jake," a farm hand, killed himself by hanging near Philadelphia.——The boiler of a thrashing engine on a farm near Lamourn, N. D., exploded, instantly killing John Lind and Louis Berg. The latter was blown one hundred feet and frightfully mangled. Four men were more or less injured.——A furnace filled with molten iron blew up at the Buckeye Iron and Brass works, in Dayton, O. A mass of 1,500 pounds of metal was thrown to the roof, breaking into a fiery rain, burning badly twelve moulders.——Three miners were drowned in a drift in the Glengarry mine near Butte, Mont.——James Campbell, a St. Louis broker, had a warrant issued for the arrest of Philip Rohan and his son, of St. Louis, on the charges of attempting highway robbery and abduction.——John T. Callahan was convicted in New Orleans of demanding and receiving bribes while a member of the City Council.——A mob tried to lynch Tom Johnson, colored, who threw his arms around Miss Daisy Jackson on the street at Nashville, Tenn.——N. C. Evans was nominated by the Tennessee Republican State Convention for governor.——A thrashing machine in Wm. Hayward's barn, at Forest, Ont., broke the cylinder shaft and fired the straw. Two men, named Searle and Greer, who were in the mow, were burned to death.

A letter was sent to Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, asking aid for 1,600 families of discharged Pullman employes.——Postmaster Heed, of Albion, Iowa is short in his accounts $2,700; cause supposed to be gambling.——Lord Randolph Churchill, in an interview in San Francisco, denied that he is an opium eater.——The street car strike in Denver, which lasted five days, ended. The company agreed to take back the men at their terms, $1.50 per day, and to employ men instead of boys, as conductors.——A switch was thrown on the Cincinnati Southern road, near Lexington, and the Florida special derailed. The engineer and firemen were hurt.——S. Kurino, the new Japanese minister to this country, arrived in San Francisco and expressed his views upon the international aspect of the war.——The formal order drawn up by Judge Caldwell appointing Aldace F. Walker receiver of the Atchinson system and its auxiliary, the Frisco road, to succeed J. W. Reinhart, resigned, was filed in St. Louis with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Walker's bond as receiver of the Frisco will be $50,000.——An ammonia tank in the Heidelidge's Company's plat in St. Louis exploded, blowing Wilson Sanders, an employe, through the roof, killing him. Several others were more or less hurt.

BLOWN UP BY POWDER.

Three Lives Lost and Much Property Wrecked—Incendiarism Suspected.

Four powder houses of the Speer Company, located two miles from Fort Smith, Ark., on the Poteau River, exploded. The powder houses are total wrecks. A small cabin near by, the home of Mrs. Cook was blown to splinters. Mrs. Cook, her daughter and an infant were killed.

The powder house contained 100 pounds of dynamite and 300 kegs of powder. The shock was felt at places nearly twenty miles away. In Fort Smith thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed. The Opera house, Boston Store, Arcade, J. J. Little, Ayers & Co., Vaughn hardware store, Fagan, Bourland and Western Union buildings were severely damaged, while along Sixth street and Garrison avenue is a series of wrecks.

No explanation has been found for the explosion. It could not have been an accident, and many rumors are flying about.

EIGHT DROWNED.

New Brunswick's Yachting Regatta Ends in Disaster.

STRUCK BY A SUDDEN GALE

One of the Five Vessels Sent to the Bottom Carrying Most of Her Crew Including Captain Hatton of the Famous Paris Crew.

During the many years St. John, N. B., has had many sporting events of more than local importance and the great majority have passed off without serious accident, but Tuesday's yacht race for the Corporation Cup resulted in putting mourning into at least eight families.

The five yachts started out with a good stiff breeze. Nothing of importance happened until the yachts had rounded the last buoy and were homeward bound, when all were becalmed. To the westward plain indications of storm could be seen. The tug "Lillie" which had on board the referee, judges, timers and other officials, came to, off the point, where the yachts were becalmed. In a short time the storm came with rain and a high wind, followed a few minutes later by a hail storm. The yachts had their sails all set and when the squall struck them there was a scene which will never be forgotten by those on board the various yachts.

The "Lillie" remained at anchor, and in a short time the yachts were all out of sight with the storm raging furiously. It was felt on the judges' boat that serious results would ensue, as the yachts carried all the sail they had. The "Maple Leaf" was some little distance off from the others and was the first to receive the benefit of the squall. The crew made an effort to take in sail, but before they could accomplish this work, the topmast was carried away.

The "Primrose" was well in shore when struck and she listed but a few minutes. She was thrown on her beamends and in an instant she plunged bow first to the bottom.

Samuel Hutton, the owner, had ordered all sails taken in, but the squall came up before the crew could obey his orders. Hutton stood at the tiller and told the crew to look out for themselves, and the next minute all were in the water, and the "Primrose" had disappeared from sight.

As the storm subsided, the people on the Lillie discovered one yacht was missing and immediately got up steam for a search for the missing yacht. After going about a quarter of a mile, four men, in close proximity, were found swimming about in the still heavy running sea. Life buoys were thrown out and each of the men begged the occupants of the tug not to mind them as they could swim, but to proceed along and search for the others. This the Lillie did, but only some hats and caps could be seen floating about, and the tug returned and picked up the four men who were still swimming about, after having been in the water over half an hour.

The tug then finding the other yachts were in safe quarters, steamed up to the city with the rescued men.

Hutton, one of the drowned men, was one of the best known oarsmen in the world. He was a member of the celebrated Paris crew, which won fame on both sides of the Atlantic a quarter of a century ago. The drowning of Hutton makes the first break in this crew, which although they have not sat in a boat since the Philadelphia Centennial regatta, hold to this day the world's record in a match six-mile race.

On the Seine, the Connecticut and Kennebec, Hutton helped to make the crew famous. Probably the Paris crew of St. John will be best remembered in the United States by old sporting men as having administered a severe defeat to the once famous Ward Brothers.

The four rescued men cannot tell anything about the sad accident. They were all seemingly bewildered while the crew of the Maple Leaf, which was but one hundred yards off the Primrose were so thoroughly panic-stricken that they do not know exactly what happened. The other four yachts sustained more or less damage.

JUMPED FROM THE TOWER.

A Prominent Bank President Kills Himself at Richmond.

Colonel J. M. Winstead, one of the most prominent citizens of Greensboro, N. C., and president of the Piedmont and the People's Bank, of that city, committed suicide in Richmond by jumping from the tower of the City Hall to the pavement below, a distance of ninety-four feet. His body fell upon an iron railing upon the pavement and was horribly mangled, every bone in the body being broken except the skull. Several persons witnessed the suicide.

The unfortunate man before making the fatal leap removed his shoes and threw them, with his cane, to the pavement. They struck the sidewalk about two seconds before the body. This fact precludes the idea that the fall was an accident. Three notes and a check were found upon the body, the entire amount of which was a little over $9000.

Colonel Winstead arrived in Richmond from the South and registered at Ford's Hotel. He appeared to be in good spirits. He ate breakfast at the hotel and conversed with several gentlemen at the table. At 8.15 A. M. he appeared at the City Hall and expressed a desire to go up into the tower of the building. The keys were procured for him and he was given some instructions as to closing the windows and doors when he left the tower. He showed no signs whatever of being excited, and proceeded to the tower alone.

The motive for the suicide is a mystery. Colonel Winstead was a native of Person County, N. C., and was about 70 years of age. Under the Grant Administration his brother, Colonel C. S. Winstead, was collector of internal revenue for the Greensboro District, and deceased was his deputy. He afterwards engaged in the banking business and became president of the Piedmont Bank and the People's Bank, of Greensboro, which positions he held at the time of his death.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

206TH DAY.—For fifteen or twenty minutes the business of the United States Senate was suspended while the Sergeant-at-arms was in search of an actual quorum. The Senate was eighteen short of a voting quorum, only twenty-five senators having voted on a non-political motion. The four supplemental tariff bills were all reported from the Finance Committee and sent to the calendar. Several bills were passed, among them the speedy prosecution of the claim of the United States against the estate of the late Leland Stanford.

207TH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

208TH DAY.—No business was transacted during the short session of the Senate. Attention was called to absence of a quorum within five minutes after the Vice-President rapped for order, and from that time until 1.20, when the Senate went into executive session, that body was in a state of suspended animation. The last of the appropriation bills—the General Deficiency—was signed by the Vice President, and now only awaits the President's signature to become law.

209TH DAY.—Without even waiting for the reading of yesterday's journal, the absence of a quorum of senators was pointed out, and the Senate got tied up into a hard knot, which it was impossible to untie. Absolutely no business was done beyond receiving the report of the sergeant-at-arms, and then making his orders more stringent by directing him to compel the attendance of the absentees.

210TH DAY.—The Senate held one of the shortest open sessions on record, lasting just five minutes, the greater part of which was taken up by the chaplain's prayer. Even the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and at 12.05 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, in which some general business was transacted—among other things, the resolution for final adjournment on next Tuesday at two o'clock being agreed to.

HOUSE.

206TH DAY.—The session of the House lasted less than an hour. A few unimportant bills were passed by unanimous consent. The House managers have decided not to permit any more legislation save by unanimous consent, and the regular program from now until the final adjournment will probably be the consideration only of such minor bills as encounter no objection.

207TH DAY.—Though there was not a quorum present the Senate bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists was called up in the house that it would be considered by unanimous consent, but Mr. Warner, of New York, objected, and the measure was laid aside. Mr. Hartman presented resolutions adopted by the most powerful labor organizations of the country for the free coinage of silver.

208TH DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

209TH DAY.—The House of Representatives held a session of an hour. A few bills of local interest were passed by unanimous consent. The only thing of general importance was the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to remove some of the alleged defective armor plates from vessels, and subject them to the ballistic test at the Indian Head proving ground. Mr. Cummings, the chairman of the committee, declared that a point in the investigation had been reached where this action was necessary. The report sharply criticized the company for practicing fraud on the government.

210TH DAY.—The House was in session but fifty-five minutes, and then adjourned. A sine die adjournment resolution, fixing the time as 2 P. M. Tuesday, was adopted. An effort was made to have the Hill Anti-Anarchist bill amended so as to meet the objections stated on the floor considered, but Mr. English, of New Jersey, interposed an objection.

THE CROP BULLETIN.

Normal Temperature Prevailed Generally—Corn Improving.

The Weather Bureau in its report of weather crop conditions for the week says: During the week nearly normal temperature conditions prevailed in the Lower Lake Region, Southern New England and in the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States, although the daily averages in these sections were slightly deficient. From the North Pacific Coast eastward to the Upper Mississippi Valley and in the Lower Ohio Valley and South Atlantic States the week was warmer than usual.

On the South Atlantic and West Gulf Coasts and over portions of Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Missippi and North Carolina more than the usual amount of rains fell during the week. There was also more than the usual amount of rain in Eastern Massachusetts, along the New Jersey coast, and over small areas in the Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and Central Rocky Mountain slope.

Reports indicate that the general condition of cotton is less favorable than last week. The Boll worm and rust have caused considerable injury in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and in portions of Texas, while complaints of shedding are reported from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

In Arkansas the crop has stood the month well, and notwithstanding the unfavorable reports from portions of Texas, the general condition of cotton in that State is promising.

Late corn has improved in portions of Kansas, Missouri and Ohio, and more encouraging reports are received from Indiana and Illinois. The reports for the Southern States, except Kentucky, where corn is faring badly, continue favorable, and an unusually good crop in that section is now assured.

Damaging effects from drouth are reported from New York, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Tobacco has improved in Maryland and Southwestern Ohio; in Kentucky it is firing considerably. In Pennsylvania early tobacco has been housed in good condition, and in North Carolina the crop is curing well.

THE FIGHT OVER AGAIN.

Tillman's Dispensary Law to be Dissected by a Changed Supreme Court Bench.

The decision that the dispensary law is unconstitutional by Judge Aldrich will bring the question before the Supreme Court again. Judge Aldrich is a Circuit Judge and was elected by the Tillman faction. He is holding court at Aiken, and the proceedings came before him there. The complexion of the Supreme Court has been changed politically by the election of Judge Gary, a reformer, who has already qualified.

The dispensary raids at Charleston were resumed. Two "blind tigers were raided and about twenty gallons of liquor captured. The raids were conducted quietly and not after the manner of those conducted by the previous constables. A crowd collected, but Chief Constable Holley made a conciliatory speech and the crowd dispersed.

JAPAN BOLDER.

Torpedo Boats Cruising About Wei-Hai-Wei.

JAPAN HAS THE BEST OF IT

The Chinese Stronghold May Be Attacked--Fortifications Being Strengthened Heavily Daily.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Central News* gives dispatches of a gloomy view of affairs at Wei-Hai-Wei, the fortified city of the Shantung promontory. There is little doubt that the Japanese intend to attack this Chinese stronghold shortly despite the tradition of the Chinese that the place is impregnable.

The lights along the promontory have been extinguished, and the buoys have been removed, and the Chinese are constantly adding to the defenses by laying torpedos and submarine mines. Nevertheless, on three successive nights in the last week Japenese torpedo boats have entered the harbor and reconnoitered the forts.

The crews of the Chinese torpedo boats, which lie in the harbor, had no inkling of the nearness of the enemy until the Japanese vessels were leaving. The Wei-Hai-Wei forts then opened fire, but it was too late to accomplish anything.

The success of these three Japanese expeditions has shaken greatly the confidence of the army in the impregnability of Wei-Hai-Wei. The supposition is that the Japanese are preparing for a combined land and sea attack on the stronghold. The garrison is being increased to meet such an attack, and heavy guns are being added to the artillery in the interior line of defenses.

The foreigners who were employed in the Wei-Hai-Wei arsenal are leaving the place. Nearly all the Englishmen and Scotchmen have gone, and within a few days only natives are likely to be left in the shops. The feeling against foreigners is running high among the military of the city. The soldiers have fired several times upon foreigners who were leaving the shops, and have been checked only with difficulty by their officers. All the foreigners are reproached and insulted as they depart. None of them have been wounded as yet, but their escape has been due almost solely to the strenuous efforts of the officers, who have been charged with the responsibility for their safety.

The main Japanese squadron has been sighted again in the Gulf Pe-Chi-Li. The natives of the seaports have been forbidden to use Japanese coins.

LONDON.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Shanghai says it is reported there that instead of a large Chinese army only a small force was routed at Yashan by the Japanese. The remainder of the army has, it is said, gone north to join the northern forces. Skirmishes are reported to have taken place at Ping Yang, in the Province of Shan Ze, and a great battle is expected to be fought there shortly.

Another dispatch from Shanghai to London says that the Chinese there are suffering from a spy mania that has developed among Chinese officials. All vessels arriving in the Woo Sung River are boarded by Chinese naval officers and searched for spies and contraband of war. Two prominent Japanese have been arrested within the French concession on an unfounded charge of spying. They are still retained for trial.

The dispatch further confirms previous news that a number of Englishmen and Scotchmen had been obliged to leave the arsenal at Wei-Hai-Wei, owing to the war. They had been fired at by the Chinese guards and some of them would undoubtly have been killed had it not been for the protection afforded them by Chinese officers.

ST. PETERSBURG.—It is stated here that Russia and other powers continue to endeavor to restore peace between China and Japan.

WASHINGTON.—The Japanese legation has received a telegram announcing that the Government of Japan has determined to issue a domestic loan of $50,000,000. The dispatch states that a strong outburst of patriotic feeling has been evoked by the proposition, and the people in all parts of the country are eagerly subscribing to the loan.

COSTLY DERELICTION.

Hundreds of Indictments Found in Memphis Against Careless Officials and Taxpayers.

The Memphis Grand Jury has exposed frauds of gigantic proportions. Through the criminal carelessness and neglect of the county officials, the State and county have been defrauded out of nearly $2,000,000 in revenue during the past eight years.

The Grand Jury began an investigation a few days ago and discovered that nearly 600 saloons and several other firms, embracing nearly every branch of business, had not paid a cent in taxes and privileges in eight years. The jury made a partial report to the Criminal Court, and as a result 736 indictments have been returned against the delinquent. The investigation is to be continued, and the jury will next turn its attention to the derelict officers. Under the statutes they can be indicted for every case where they failed to collect taxes or licenses.

The investigation is the result of a change in the office of the criminal Judge. Judge L. P. Cooper has announced that he intends to inforce the law to the letter, and every person convicted will be punished. The disclosures have created a sensation. The citizens have formed an organization to aid the Criminal Court in bringing the delinquents to justice.

The county has been hard pressed for money for several years to meet necessary expenses, and it was only a short time ago that bonds were issued to raise money to repair the Court House. Had the officials done their duty, the county would have had a large surplus instead of being a borrower.

Mlle. Chaminade, a well-known French composer, gave a recital of original piano compositions and songs recently before the Queen at Windsor. Mme. Albani was the vocalist.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

A soldiers' monument at Freeland was unveiled under the auspices of Major C. B. Coxe Post, G. A. R.

Reuben H. Walters was found guilty of wife-murder by the Coroner's Jury at Reading.

Ex-Alderman William C. Bland, of Johnstown, committed suicide by taking poison.

A warrant was sworn out at Hazleton for the arrest of Andrew Bogan, charging him with abduction of 10-year-old Fannie Warlock, an heiress.

Wilmer Woodside and A. L. Ober, young farmers of Indiana County charged with dealing in counterfeit money, were held for trial at Altoona.

Abe Buzzard, the reformed outlaw and evangelist, was put on trial at Lancaster for a number of robberies.

It was charged at Gettysburg that the National Guard officers were themselves responsible for the delay in the transportation of the troops.

The State Democratic Committee at Harrisburg fixed September 11 as the date for holding the convention to fill the vacancy on the ticket created by the death of Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana County, one of the nominees for Congressman-at-large.

It was said at Altoona that Gardner, the defaulting cashier of the Second National Bank at that place, had been seen at Philadelphia. The report that he was at Pittsburg was denied.

Opponents of Congressman Mutchler at Stroudsburg declare that they will defeat him if he concludes to stand for renomination.

Miners' officials at Pittsburg urged the men in the Pittsburg District to strike.

Returns at Pittsburg from all plate glass factories show that out of a total of 767 only 492 are in operation.

David Cope, superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre & Laurel Run Turnpike Company, was murderously attacked and badly hurt by a gang of Italian workmen during a row he was trying to prevent.

Reuben H. Walters, at Reading, shot and killed his wife and then attempted to commit suicide.

The Grand Jury at Lancaster returned 22 bills of indictments against Abe Buzzard, the notorious "king" of the Welsh Mountain outlaws.

The Republicans of Chester County held a convention at West Chester and nominated candidates for the Legislature and county offices.

In the famous Gallitzin School Case Judge Barker decided at Ebensburg that nuns could teach in public schools, but the sectarian teaching in those institutions is illegal.

George F. Work, who was instrumental in the wrecking of the Bank of America, will have to serve out his term. Governor Pattison, at Harrisburg, refused to approve the pardon recommended.

Information received at Pittsburg is to the effect that the Congressional Committee will recommend an appropriation to test the suspected armor plates made by the Carnegie Company.

Congressman Mutchler is expected to decline a renomination because Pike and Monroe counties claim Northampton has had the place too long.

Bank Examiner A. T. Herlin, of Greenville, took charge of the affairs of the Second National Bank of Altoona.

Seven prisoners confined in the jail at Chambersburg escaped by sawing a hole in the floor. Two were recaptured.

Mayberry Miller, a young clerk in the suspended Second National Bank at Altoona, was arrested, charged with altering the figures in the balance book, which he is said to have done under the direction of Cashier Gardner.

Bank Examiner Miller, who has been in charge of the Second National Bank, of Altoona, since defaulting Cashier Gardner disappeared, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the bank building.

The Department of Internal Affairs has prepared an interesting report showing the percentage which assessed valuation of property bears to actual valuation.

After knocking down Miss Susie Smith, at Pottstown, Philip Calimers jumped into a sewer and escaped.

Detectives caught three robbers who were trying to enter the Bristol Wire Mill.

WAR CLOUD IN HAWAII.

Both Royalists and Government Ready for an Uprising.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu bringing the following advices: Honolulu, Aug. 12.—Six days ago it was announced that the cruiser Philadelphia was to leave here and about the same time the captain of the British ship Champion stated that his vessel was about to leave on a two weeks' cruise; ostensibly to look over the route of the proposed Pacific cable. On the day following these announcements a petition was circulated by the British residents asking that the Champion remain.

The petitioners professed to be in fear of trouble if they were left without armed protection. The Champion's commander agreed to remain in port, whereupon Admiral Walker announced that he had changed his mind about sailing with the Philadelphia and that he, too, should remain in port.

This unexpected change in the plans of the naval commanders caused unusual comment. The Royalists professed to believe that had the Philadelphia left there would have been an uprising against the Government. Men high in the Government councils, however, declared that they were anxious to have the Philadelphia leave as it would give them an opportunity to show the Royalists that the Government needed no outside protection. The wishes of these confident supporters of the Government were gratified when the mail from San Francisco brought positive orders to Admiral Walker for the Philadelphia to proceed to Mare Island at once.

The war between China and Japan threatens disturbance of a more or less serious nature on these islands. Reports have been received of one fight between Chinese and Japanese laborers and outbreaks are feared on some of the larger plantations.

CANNIBALISM.

Tortured and Eaten in a Civilized Country.

VICTIMS SLOWLY KILLED.

Startling News From Bluefields Regarding the State of Affairs There—People Flock to the Protection of the Stars and Stripes.

The Panama *Star and Herald* prints the following details of the recent double murder by Indians in Bolivia:

"The Indians of Caranguas killed the magistrate of the court of Oruro, Senor Arce, and his son, who was with him. The unfortunate man seeing the menacing attitude of the Indians took refuge in a priest's house, which was surrounded by the Indians, who threatened to set fire to it.

Having held a council of martrydom they resolved that the life of the son should be taken first, and in the presence of the father, they clipped out his tongue, extracted his eyes and otherwise tortured him until he was dead. As the blood flowed from his body they caught it in a horn-cup and drank it with avidity. They then put the father to death in a like horrible manner.

A carnival of cannabalism was then held over the body until the flesh was eaten to the bones. This act of such inhuman barbarities, occurring within the region of civilization, is almost incredible.

This story also seems to explain the reason for a report that it was Ex-President Arce who is at present in Chile, who had been assassinated, but, as has been made known already, it was a namesake of his that was the victim of these Indians, and that the unfortunate magistrate was the man.

COLON.—Advices received here from Bluefields, Musquito Territory, say that the Nicaraguans continue their barbarities toward foreigners. It is reported that imprisonments and murders are so frequent that the inhabitants are fleeing in all directions. More troops are arriving at Bluefields from Greytown.

UNITED STATES MARINES DRIVEN OFF.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A few days ago brief dispatches received from Managua, Nicaragua, stated that Bluefields had been taken by a Nicaraguan army. Nothing else has been heard officially.

A letter received yesterday by William K. Ingram, a native of Bluefields, who is studying dentistry in this city, conveys some interesting details, among them the fact that not only were the natives driven out of Bluefields but Uncle Sam's marines likewise—the latter retiring to the Columbia and Marblehead, leaving only British Marines to protect the foreign interests in the town.

The letter is from Ingram's brother, James R. Ingram, a member of the Bluefields Banana Company and one of the influential resident of the turbulent town. The date is four days later than the invasion of the town by the Nicaraguans.

After speaking of the approach of the invading Spandiards in their steam launches, Mr. Ingram says:

"In less than no time all Bluefields was alarmed. It happened that the United States cruisers Columbia and Marblehead and H. M. S. Mohawk were outside the bar, and the respective captains landed men. Some of the Marblehead's men were ashore before. The captain of the Mohawk called an assembly of people in town and told them not to fire. He told those who wanted protection to go where his soldiers were; that was where we used to play cricket, and you may believe me, almost the whole of Bluefields was up there by the next two days. In fact, it was like a city.

"At last the Spaniards landed and all was quiet. They ordered, you may say, Captain O'Neill, of the Marblehead, to quit the government house, and the next day he left, but is still out at the bluff.

"The other American captain seeing that withdrew his troops, who were at the Masonic Hall, and left immediately. So the Englishman was left alone. The next day after the Americans left the Englishman had to go to Port Limon to cable; so that he told us who ever wanted protection should go on board the ship, and he had in all 800 people. He left some of his men to protect his consul, Mr. Hatch."

The remainder of the letter deals with the hoisting of the flag of the invading Nicaraguans and the establishment in Bluefield of martial law. Mr. Ingram says that American interests in Bluefields are considerable, being, in fact, paramount to those of any other foreign nation.

CABLE SPARKS.

Peruvian revolutionists are reported to be making headway in their fight against the government.

The Kaffir rebels at Joutpansberg, South Africa, have murdered large numbers of women and children.

An explosion occurred in the fireworks factory at Konigsberg, by which three persons were killed and seven injured.

A protocol has been signed uniting Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras into one republic, to be known as the Central American Republic.

A dynamite bomb was exploded in a London postoffice, and it is thought the outrage was committed in revenge for the execution of recent anarchists.

The continued wet weather in England has done great damage to the crops. The potato blight, in its most virulent form, prevails in many districts of Ireland.

Upon the occasion of the annual celebration of the accession of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg to the principality of Bulgaria, the Prince granted amnesty to all political offenders.

Mr. Beersford-Hope has sold the London Saturday Review, which has been almost forty years in the Hope family, to L. H. Edmunds, a barrister, who will edit it himself and who will not change its policy.

During the last few days over 400 anarchists have landed in London and the police force is kept very busy watching over the newcomers. There is much excitement and great activity in anarchist circles there.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "An Only Son."

TEXT: "Now when He came nigh to the gate of the city, behold there was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow, and much people of the city was with her. And when the Lord saw her He had compassion on her and said unto her, Weep not. And He came and touched the bier, and they that bore him stood still. And He said, Young man, I say unto thee arise! And he that was dead sat up and began to speak, and He delivered him to his mother."—Luke vii., 12-15.

The text calls us to stand at the gate of the city of Nain. The streets are a-rush with business and gayety, and the ear is deafened with the hammers of mechanism and the wheels of traffic. Work, with its thousand arms and thousand eyes and thousand feet, fills all the street, when suddenly the crowd parts, and a funeral passes. Between the wheels of work and pleasure there comes a long procession of mourning people. Who is it? A trifler says: "Oh, it's nothing but a funeral. It may have come up from the hospital of the city, or the almshouse, or some low place of the town," but not so, says the serious observer.

There are so many evidences of dire bereavement that we know at the first glance some one has been taken away greatly beloved, and to our inquiry, "Who is this that is carried out with so many offices of kindness and affection?" the reply comes, "The only son of his mother, and she a widow." Stand back and let the procession pass out! Hush all the voices of mirth and pleasure! Let every head be uncovered! Weep with this passing procession and let it be told through all the market places and bazaars of Nain that in Galilee to-day the sepulcher hath gathered to itself "the only son of his mother, and she a widow."

There are two or three things that, in my mind, give especial pathos to this scene. The first is, he was a young man that was being carried out. To the aged death becomes beautiful. The old man halts and pants along the road, where once he bounded like the roe. From the midst of immedicable ailments and sorrows he cries out, "How long, Lord, how long!" Footsore and hardly nestled on the hot journey, he wants to get home. He sits in the church and sings, with a tremulous voice, some tune he sang forty years ago and longs to join the better assemblage of the one hundred and forty and four thousand who have passed the flood. How sweetly he sleeps the last sleep! Push back the white locks from the wrinkled temples. They will never ache again. Fold the hands over the still heart. They will never toil again. Close gently the eyes. They will never weep again.

But this man that I am speaking of was a young man. He was just putting on the armor of life, and he was exulting to think how his sturdy blows would ring out above the clangor of the battle. I suppose he had a young man's hopes, a young man's ambitions and a young man's courage. He said: "If I live many years, I will feed the hungry and clothe the naked. In this city of Nain, where there are so many bad young men, I will be sober and honest and pure and magnanimous, and my mother shall never be ashamed of me." But all these prospects are blasted in one hour. There he passes lifeless in the procession. Behold all that is left on earth of the high hearted young man of the city of Nain.

There is another thing that adds very much to this scene, and that is he was an only son. However large the family flock may be, we never could think of sparing one of the lambs. Though they may all have their faults, they all have their excellencies that commend them to the parental heart, and if it were peremptorily demanded of you to-day that you should yield up one of your children out of a very large family you would be confounded and you could not make a selection. But this was an only son, around whom gathered all the parental expectations. How much care in his education! How much caution in watching his habits! He would carry down the name to other times. He would have entire control of the family property long after the parents had gone to their last reward. He would stand in society a thinker, a worker, a philanthropist, a Christian. No, no. It is all ended. Behold him there. Breath is gone. Life is extinct. The only son of his mother.

There was one thing that added to the pathos of this scene, and that was his mother was a widow. The main hope of that home had been broken, and now he was come up to be the staff. The chief light of the household has been extinguished, and this was the only light left. I suppose she often said, looking at him, "There are only two of us." Oh, it is a grand thing to see a young man step out in life and say to his mother: "Don't be down hearted. I will, as far as possible, take father's place, and as long as I live you shall never want anything." It is not always that way. Sometimes the young people get tired of the old people. They say they are queer; that they have so many ailments, and they sometimes wish them out of the way. A young man and his wife sat at the table, their little son on the floor playing beneath the table. The old father was very old, and his hand shook, so they said, "You shall no more sit with us at the table." And so they gave him a place in the corner, where, day by day, he ate out of an earthen bowl—everything put into that bowl. One day his hand trembled so much he dropped it, and it broke, and the son, seated at the elegant table in midfloor, said to his wife, "Now we'll get father a wooden bowl, and that he can't break." So a wooden bowl was obtained, and every day old grandfather ate out of that, sitting in the corner. One day, while the elegant young man and his wife were seated at their table, with chased silver and all the luxuries, and their little son sat upon the floor, they saw the lad whittling, and they said "My son, what are you doing there with that knife?" "Oh," said he, "I—I'm making a trough for my father and mother to eat out of when they get old!"

But this young man of the text was not of that character. He did not belong to that school. I can tell it from the way they mourned over him. He was to be the companion of his mother. He was to be his mother's protector. He would return now some of the kindness he had received in the days of childhood and boyhood. Aye, he would with his strong hand uphold that form already enfeebled with age. Will he do it? No. In one hour that promise of help and companionship is gone. There is a world of anguish in that one short phrase, "The only son of his mother, and she a widow."

Now, my friends, it was upon this scene that Christ broke. He came in without any introduction. He stopped the procession. He had only two utterances to make—the one to the mourning mother, the other to the dead. He cried out to the mourning one, "Weep not," and then, touching the bier on which the son lay, He cried out, "Young man, I say unto thee arise!" And he that was dead sat up.

I learn two or three things from this subject, and first that Christ was a man. You see how that sorrow played upon all the chords of His heart. I think that we forget this too often. Christ was a man more certainly than you are, for He was a perfect man. No sailor ever slept in ship's hammock more soundly than Christ slept in that boat on Gennesaret. In every nerve and muscle and bone and fiber of His body, in every emotion and affection of His heart, in every action and decision of His mind He was a man.

He looked off upon the sea just as you look off upon the waters. He went into Martha's house just as you go into a cottage. He breathed hard when He was tired, just as you do when you are exhausted. He felt after sleeping out a night in the storm just like you do when you have been exposed to a tempest. It was just as humiliating for Him to beg bread as it would be for you to become a pauper. He felt just as much insulted by being sold for thirty pieces of silver as you would if you were sold for the price of a dog. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot He was a man. When the thorns were twisted for His brow, they hurt Him just as much as they hurt your brow if they were twisted for it. He took not on Him the nature of angels. He took on Him the seed of Abraham. "Ecce Homo!" behold the man!

But I must also draw from this subject that He was a God. Suppose that a man should attempt to break up a funeral obsequy. He would be seized by the law, he would be imprisoned, if he were not actually slain by the mob before the officers could secure him. If Christ had been a mere mortal, would He have a right to come in upon such a procession? Would He have succeeded in His interruption? He was more than a man, for when He cried out, "I say unto thee, arise!" he that was dead sat up. What excitement there must have been thereabout! The body had lain prostrate. It had been mourned over with agonizing tears, and yet now it begins to move in the shroud and to be flushed with life, and at the command of Christ he rises up and looks into the faces of the astonished spectators.

"Oh, this was the work of a God! I hear it in His voice; I see it in the flash of His eye; I behold it in the snapping of death's shackles; I see it in the face of the rising slumberer; I hear it in the outcry of all those who were spectators of the scene. If, when I see my Lord Jesus Christ mourning with the bereaved, I put my hands on His shoulders and say, "My brother," now that I hear Him proclaim supernatural deliverances, I look up into His face and say with Thomas, "My Lord and my God!" Do you not think He was a God? A great many people do not believe that, and they compromise the matter, or they think they compromise it. They say He was a very good man, but He was not a God. That is impossible. He was either a God or a wretch, and I will prove it. If a man professes to be that which he is not, what is he? He is a liar, an impostor, a hypocrite. That is your unanimous verdict. Now, Christ professed to be a God. He said over and over again He was a God, took the attributes of a God and assumed the works and offices of a God. Dare you now say He was not? He was a God, or He was a wretch. Choose ye.

Do you think I cannot prove by this Bible that He was a God? If you do not believe this Bible, of course there is no need of my talking to you. There is no common data from which to start. Suppose you do believe it. Then I can demonstrate that He was divine. I can prove He was Creator, John i., 3, "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." He was eternal, Revelation xxii., 13, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." I can prove that He was omnipotent, Hebrews i., 10, "The heavens are the work of Thine hands." I can prove He was omniscient, John ii., 25, "He knew what was in man." Oh, yes, He is a God. He cleft the sea. He upheaved the crystalline walls along which the Israelites marched. He planted the mountains. He raises up governments and casts down thrones and marches across nations and across worlds, and across the universe, eternal, omnipotent, unhindered and unabashed. That hand that was nailed to the cross holds the stars in a leash of love. That head that drooped on the bosom in fainting and death shall make the world quake at its nod. That voice that groaned in the last pang shall swear before the trembling world that time shall be no longer. Oh, do not insult the common sense of the race by telling us that this person was only a man in whose presence the paralytic arm was thrust out well, and the devils crouched, and the lepers dropped their scales, and the tempests folded their wings, and the boy's satchel of a few loaves made a banquet for 5000, and the sad procession of my text broke up in congratulation and hosanna!

Again, I learn from this subject that Christ was a sympathizer. Mark you, this was a city funeral. In the country, when the bell tolls, they know all about it for five miles around, and they know what was the matter with the man, how old he was and what were his last experiences. They know with what temporal prospects he has left his family. There is no haste, there is no indecency in the obsequies. There is nothing done as a mere matter of business. Even the children come out as the procession passes and look sympathetic, and the tree shadows seem to deepen, and the brooks weep in sympathy as the procession goes by. But, mark you, this that I am speaking of was a city funeral. In great cities the cart jostles the hearse, and there is mirth and gladness and indifference as the weeping procession goes by. In this city of Nain it was a common thing to have trouble and bereavement and death. Christ saw it every day there. Perhaps that very hour there were others being carried out, but this frequency of trouble did not harden Christ's heart at all. He stepped right out, and He saw this mourner, and He had compassion on her, and He said "Weep not!"

Now I have to tell you, O bruised souls, and there are many everywhere—have you ever looked over any great audience and noticed how many shadows of sorrow there are? I come to all such and say, "Christ meets you, and He has compassion on you, and He says, 'Weep not!'" Perhaps with some it is financial trouble. "Oh," you say, "it is such a silly thing for a man to cry over lost money!

Is it? Suppose you had a large fortune, and all luxuries brought to your table, and your wardrobe was full, and your home was beautiful by music and sculpture and painting and thronged by the elegant and educated, and then some round misfortune should strike you in the face and trample your treasures and taunt your children for their faded dress and send you into commercial circles an underling where once you waved a scepter of gold, do you think you would cry then? I think you would. But Christ comes and meets all such to-day. He sees all the straits in which you have been thrust. He observes the sneer of that man who once was proud to walk in your shadow and glad to get your help. He sees the protested note, the uncanceled judgment, the foreclosed mortgage, the heartbreaking exasperation, and He says "Weep not. I own the cattle on a thousand hills. I will never let you starve. From My hand the fowls of heaven peck all their food. And will I let you starve? Never; no, My child, never!"

Perhaps it may be a living home trouble that you cannot speak about to your best friend. It may be some domestic unhappiness. It may be an evil suspicion. It may be the disgrace following in the footsteps of a son that is wayward, or a companion who is cruel, or a father that will not do right, and for years there may have been a vulture striking its beak into the vitals of your soul, and you sit there to-day feeling it is worse than death. It is. It is worse than death. And yet there is relief. Though the night may be the blackest, though the voices of hell may tell you to curse God and die, look up and hear the voice that accosted the woman of the text as it says, "Weep not."

Earth hath no sorrow
That heaven cannot cure.

I learn, again, from all this that Christ is the master of the grave. Just outside the gate of the city Death and Christ measured lances, and when the young man rose Death dropped. Now we are sure of our resurrection. Oh, what a scene it was when that young man came back! The mother never expected to hear him speak again. She never thought that he would kiss her again. How the tears started and how her heart throbbed as she said, "Oh, my son, my son, my son!" And that scene is going to be repeated. It is going to be repeated 10,000 times. Those broken family circles have got to come together. Those extinguished household lights have got to be rekindled. There will be a stir in the family lot in the cemetery, and there will be a rush into life at the command, "Young man, I say unto thee arise!" As the child shakes off the dust of the tomb and comes forth fresh and fair and beautiful, and you throw your arms around it and press it to your heart, angel to angel will repeat the story of Nain, "He delivered him to his mother." Did you notice that passage in the text as I read it? "He delivered him to his mother." Oh, ye troubled souls! Oh, ye who have lived to see every prospect blasted, peeled, scattered, consumed, wait a little! The seedtime of tears will become the wheat harvest. In a clime out of no wintry blast, under a sky palled by no hurtling tempest and amid redeemed ones that weep nor, that part not, that die not, friend will come to friend, and kindred will join kindred, and the long procession that marches the avenues of gold will lift up their palms as again and again it is announced that the same one who came to the relief of this woman of the text came to the relief of many a maternal heart and repeated the wonders of resurrection and delivered him to his mother." Oh, that will be the harvest of the world. That will be the coronation of princes. That will be the Sabbath of eternity.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE St. Lawrence Paper Mill, at Watertown, N. Y., resumed operations after being idle two months.

The striking coal miners of Mercer county, Pa., numbering about 1,000, have concluded to return to work on a basis of 69 cents a ton.

THE strike at the Chicago stock yards were declared off, the men agreeing to return to work at the former wages. Out of 2,000 who asked for work only 50 were accommodated.

THE Wagner Car Shops at East Buffalo, N. Y., will close down this week owing to the business depression and the absence of demands for cars. Over 1,000 men will be thrown out of work.

THE National Board of Labor Commissioners appointed by President Cleveland under the O'Neill law of 1888 began its sessions in Chicago Wednesday. Geo. W. Howard, Vice President of the American Railway Union, was the first witness.

MINERS in the Massillon (Ohio) district have rejected a proposition made by the operators that work be resumed on the 25th inst. at a 60-cent rate. The miners say a general strike will be ordered if new men are put to work. All the leading mines have been merged in the Consolidated Coal Company, having a capital of $1,000,000.

ANOTHER coal strike is imminent in the Springfield, Illinois, district. The operators have announced that they cannot pay the scale recently agreed upon and compete with the Pana operators, who only pay 20 cents per gross ton, while they are compelled to pay 45 cents. A mass meeting of the miners of the district will be held in a few days to take action on the situation.

THE Edwin Bennett Pottery Company, of Baltimore, and other firms in the Potters' National Association, have determined to close their establishments, in consequence of the passage of the Senate Tariff bill, which reduces the tariff on pottery from sixty per cent. to 35 per cent. Recently the employes of the Bennett Company accepted a reduction of 12½ per cent. in their wages, and have refused to go any lower.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	$ 3 85
High Grade Extra			3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56		56¾
CORN—No. 2 White	60		65
OATS—Southern & Penn.	37		38
RYE—No. 2	43		44
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 00		14 50
Good to Prime	13 00		13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	9 00		9 50
Wheat Blocks	5 00		6 00
Oat Blocks	6 50		7 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	$ 95
No. 2	70		75
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 60
Seconds			90
CORN—Dry Pack			85
Moist			75
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 4	@	5
City Cows	3½		4
Southern No. 2			4
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 40	@	50
ONIONS	65		80
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$	@	8¾
Clear ribsides			9
Hams	12¾		14½
Mess Pork, per bar			16 00
LARD—Crude			7
Best refined			9¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 22	@	23
Under fine	19		20
Roll	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	@	10¾
N. Y. flats	10¼		10½
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 15	@	16
North Carolina	12		13
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 10½	@	$ 11
Ducks, per lb	8½		9
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	$ 2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 25	@	$ 4 50
Good to Fair	3 75		4 12
SHEEP	1 50		2 50
"	5 50		6 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	23		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@	$ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57¾		57¾
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	61½		62½
OATS—No. 3	34¾		35½
BUTTER—State	18		22
EGGS—State	16		17
CHEESE—State	7		9

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56		56¾
CORN—No. 3	61		62
OATS—N. 2	35¾		36¼
BUTTER—State	22½		23
EGGS—Penns. ft	16		17

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

INTERESTING NOTES AND MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

THE South American method of killing bass with a blow gun is being tried with fair success by a pothunting fisherman in the Potomac River near Washington.

THE children born in Gibraltar rest under the belief (until they reach a reasoning age) that the sun sets every night with a bang. This is because they have become accustomed to hearing the sunset gun.

IN Paris the bones of the dead have been removed year after year from the cemeteries to the catacombs, until the number of skeletons assembled, more or less complete, amounts to 6,000,000.

THERE are numerous cases on record of spontaneous combustion of the human body. In all such cases the victims have been such slaves to the liquor habit that their systems have become permeated with alcohol.

A CURIOUS feature of the various cholera epidemics which swept over Europe is the fact that in every one the mortality at Rome and Madrid was greatest on Sundays, at London and Berlin on Wednesdays, and at Paris on Saturdays.

THOMAS FLANNAGAN, of Elwood, Ind., has in his possession a full grown rooster that is a freak of nature. It has two sets of legs and feet fully developed, and while two only are used in walking, the others go through all the movements incident thereto. They are situated behind the others and at the knee joints bend in the opposite direction.

THE man who first remarked that "love will find a way" must have had a prophetic knowledge of the case of Private George Walker and Miss Julia Coleman. He was put on guard duty on the Panhandle tracks when the hour set for his marriage approached, and, as he could not procure a furlough, he sent for Miss Coleman and a minister, and the wedding took place on the railroad where he was doing duty.

THE oddest of all bird's nests is the one built by the tontobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton, and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk or a snake he warns the family, but never enters the main nest.

AN electrical storm in St. Louis recently deprived many aquariums, both in residences and show windows, of their silver and gold fish. Thunder and lightning is judged by old fishermen and proprietors of animal stores to be the cause of the death of the fish, which are found floating on their backs for several mornings after an electric storm. A St. Louis electrician gives it as his opinion that the concussion of the thunder breaks the air chambers which by compression cause the fish to sink and by expansion to rise to the surface.

SOME remarkable instances of absence of mind in great men are to be found in collections of ana. A Dutchman seems to have surpassed anything of the kind yet perpetrated. He is a widower, and he presented himself a day or two ago at the Register's in a little village near Amsterdam to give notice of his intended marriage. On being asked the name of the bride, however, he declared that he could not remember it, and he had to be sent away in order that he might get the desired information.

THAT of the sea otter is of all furs the most valuable, as high as $1,100 having been paid for a single skin. At the latest London fur sale $1,050 was paid, the lower price being due to a poorer quality, as the average advance in price this year has been about 15 per cent. This seems an extremely large sum to pay for a skin not more than two yards long by three-quarters of a yard wide. Russians, however, consider that $250 is not an extraordinary price to pay for a piece sufficiently large to make a coat collar, for which the skin of the sea otter is used, as it is supposed to have the property of preventing the breath from freezing.

Two living German princes have distinguished themselves by becoming practicing physicians—Duke Karl Theodor, of the royal house of Bavaria, having completed a course of study, has made a speciality of eye diseases as they occur among the poor, and in April, 1893, successfully performed his two thousandth operation for cataract. Prince Louis Ferdinand, his cousin, besides being engaged in practice, works in the laboratory, and has recently made the etiology and pathology of pleurisy objects of special clinical and bacteriological studies. He has lately published a monograph concerning twenty-three patients suffering from pleuritis who came under his observation.

To recall instantly the title and location on the shelves of any book named in a library of 110,000 volumes seems a feat beyond the powers of memory, even when cultivated by years of constant exercise, yet it is performed almost every day by Bunford Samuel, assistant librarian of the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia library, who has been employed at the institution over sixteen years. The more obscure the book the less liable he is to make a mistake in locating, for generally rare volumes are impressed on his memory by some peculiarity of binding, quaintness of title or contents. In the quest of annals of the American revolution, in which branch of Americana the library is richly endowed, his memory rarely, or never, fails him.

A YOUNG medical student of the police infirmary in Paris, named Gustave Lefilliatre, has had a curious communication on the subject of a legacy left to him by a stranger. It was in the form of a letter from a solicitor named Leger, practicing at Marines, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise. The solicitor informed him that the late Dr. Dubois, a medical man at Chars, had left a will by which he bequeathed all his surgical and medical appliances, free of legacy duty, to the two students obtaining their degree at the examination next after the decease of the testator. The two students selected were to be those who came out No. 14 and No. 84 in the list. The other lucky man was M. Georges Labey, who was to make an appointment to go with M. Lefilliatre to fetch the property. At first it was thought that the letter was a hoax, as practical jokes are common among medical students, but the two young men went to the place indicated, and were there duly presented with an exceptionally fine collection of instruments and accessories of all kinds for division between them. They learned that their being specially chosen was due to the fact that the deceased doctor had twice passed an examination, and he had on those occasions been No. 14 and No. 84 on the lists.

"THESE stories of Indian troubles in the Southwest remind me of an experience that I had down in New Mexico," said Henry Davidson, of Albuquerque, last night, says the St. Louis Republic. "I was new to the region then, and although I had heard all sorts of strange tales about the trickiness of the Indian, I did not know that he was as shrewd as I afterward found him to be. I wanted a pony for some reason, and I communicated my desire to a friend of a crowd of the greasy citizens of the outskirts. The next day I was besieged with offers. I looked all over the lot and picked three or four to make my final selection from. After several hours I settled upon an animal that I thought to be in the pink of condition and form. I took him for a good round sum and a trade thrown into the bargain. I rode home on the animal. As I got into my quarters I noticed that the horse appeared to be uneasy, as if suffering from injury. As I live, I found that a patch of skin several inches square had come off his back. I looked into it and discovered that the horse was raw there and that he had been patched up with rabbit or some other skin for the time being. Those Indians stood by each other, too, for I could never locate the scoundrel who had swindled me. I have since concluded that they were all wrong, and that had I bought the outfit I would have found the oddest assortment of patched horses that it was ever the fortune of a white man to look upon.

A MILWAUKEE, (Wis.), horse distinguished himself by climbing stairs, jumping out of windows and eating glass, after which he was killed. He had the blind staggers or something worse. The animal got out of a Mineral street livery stable at an early hour and the first thing he did was to climb up the stairs leading to the hayroom and granary on the second floor of the barn. He was nearly to the top when he saw a window and he promptly threw himself out and he landed in a light delivery wagon. His weight crushed one side of the wagon and let the horse roll out. By this time the horse had become almost blind and it stumbled up an alley until Grove street was reached. Here the animal proceeded to make a tour around Richard Bosch's saloon. It found a window and stopped to demolish it. He broke part of it with his head and then began to chew the rest of the sash and glass. Next he found a cellarway and he fell into this, but managed to extricate himself just as the night watchman arrived. The officer tried to drive him out of the yard, but the horse continued on its course around the house until it again reached the alley. Here its bruised head collided with a brick wall. The horse reached Grove street once more and headed straight for the plate windows in W. T. Lochme's drug store. The horse struck one of the iron pillars but the pressure on the glass was not sufficient to break it. The animal then reaching a door between the drug store and Simon Shafer's saloon, started up the stairs and got along first rate until about half-way up the landing, when he found the stairs too slippery and rolled back. He was making a second attempt when Mr. Shafer and some neighbors reached the foot of the stairs. A rope was got around the horse and he was pulled down. At the bottom of the landing the horse's legs stiffened and all efforts to get him out into the street were unavailing. The animal was in great agony, so one of the men from the livery stable ended its sufferings by getting an ax and hitting it on the head.

TRUE LOVE.

Fond Mamma—So you really love him, my child?

Up to Date Daughter—Love him! Ah, mamma, love is an empty word to describe my feelings toward him. Have I not seen his bank book?—[Truth.

It's Hood's that Cures

The combination, proportion and process by which Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared are peculiar to itself. Its record of cure is unequalled. Its sales are the largest in the world. The testimonials received by its proprietors by the hundred, telling the story that Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures are unparalleled in the history of medicine, and they are solid facts. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation, Indigestion.

A locomotive lasts fifteen years and earns about $300,000.

Tobacco Caused Consumption — No-to-bac Cures the Tobacco Habit and Consumptive Gets Well.

TWO RIVERS, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Great excitement and interest has been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Jos. Bunker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco-habit cure called "No-To-Bac." Talking about his miraculous recovery today he said: "Yes, I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say, 'how healthy and strong you look, Joe,' and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used tobacco I lost four pounds. The morning I began the use of No-To-Bac I weighed 127¾ pounds; to-day I weigh 169, a gain of 42¼ pounds. I eat heartily and sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get No-To-Bac? At the drug store. It is made by the Sterling Remedy Company, general western office, 45 Randolph street, Chicago, New York office, 10 Spruce street, but I see by the printed matter that it is sold by all druggists—I know all the druggists in this town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people and do not know of a single failure to cure."

Walking is slow traveling until you overtake a snail.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The present is made up of the fragments of the past.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't nurse a good intent; give it immediate exercise.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Man's yesterday's should be his proudest monument.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

1000 Stickers, your name and address, only 10c THE HERALD, No. 144A, Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Farmers Make Your Own Paint!

IMPROVE YOUR PROPERTY and avoid paying extravagant profits to Trusts and Monopolies. You can make it from 10 to 20 cents a gallon principally out of materials now useless to you. No trouble to manufacture. No delay. Enormous saving. Guaranteed as durable as any PAINT in the world. The U. S. Government has been using this PAINT on its war-ships for 6 years. The colors are White, Straw, Buff, Gray, Drab, Red, Salmon, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Stone Slate, etc.

Will mail you formulas, with full directions for any three colors, for $1—any one color for 50c. The PAINT is no experiment; it has been made and sold, under various brands, for years. This is your chance to avail yourself of the formulas, and paint your houses at one-tenth the usual cost. We are incorporated under the laws of Md. Can give the most trustworthy references, and mean just what we say. THE FARMERS' SPECIALTY CO., 415 Law Building, BALTIMORE, MD. B. BRENT DOWNS, Secretary.

Gold Watch Free.

Ladies' or Gents' Size.

A Hunting Case, rich y jewe ed, elegantly engraved, 14 k. gold electro-plated watch, fitted with the Celebrated Climax Nickled Movement, equal in appearance to any $25 watch. Send your name and address, and in order to introduce our cigars we will send you 100 lbs. all Havana Perfecto Cigars for $7.75. Remember, we send 100 cigars and watch by express C. O. D. $7.75 without any deposit. After examination, if satisfactory, pay express agent; if not, don't take them. Perfecto Cigar Co., 249 West 34th Street, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 30.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING.
For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND.
For Congressman-at-Large,
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN.
J. C. BUCHER.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Legislature,
ROBERT M. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Jury Commissioner,
JOSEPH J. HOY.
For Associate Judge,
THOMAS F. RILEY.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Democratic Congressional conference which was held at Ridgeway last week, did two things—one was wrong, the other was right.

The nomination of Aaron Williams, of this county, for Congress, was right. He is a straight Democrat, has been a worker in the party, and is conversant with public affairs, and will, no doubt, represent the people of his district faithfully.

The other thing done, the setting aside of the rule of Centre and Clearfield counties giving the party its representation in conference according to its strength—known as the Orvis rule—was ignored, and these two large counties which furnish the Democratic vote of the district, except a small fraction, were called upon to bow to the little counties of Forest and Elk, with a little over 500 votes apiece, while the counties of Centre and Clearfield roll up several thousands of votes each.

At the last conference held, two years ago, the Orvis rule was recognized by admitting our conferrees upon the basis of the Democratic vote—nine for Centre, and twelve for Clearfield.

Last week our conferrees, without authority or right, permitted themselves to be pared down from one man to one third of a man each, although sent to conference under a rule of the party regularly adopted and in full force.

The giants were swallowed by the dwarfs.

This is a humiliating action, and the Democracy of Centre will not likely endorse this doing of the conference.

A BUSINESS revival is noted all over the country since the tariff question has been definitely settled. The panic is over and prosperity only is ahead for the country.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND does not take a fancy to the Senate tariff bill, as neither do the many Democrats who voted so long for tariff reform. Traitorous Democrats in the Senate betrayed their party, and the reform looked for is bound to come eventually.

TWO KINDS OF SUGAR TAX.

The ad valorem tax on raw and refined sugars will be collected at the custom houses and go into the treasury.

The differential duty of one-eighth of one cent a pound on refined sugar will prevent the importation of refined sugar. It will be added to the price charged for refined sugar by the sugar trust, and go into its pockets.

Nobody objects to paying the ad valorem tax on imported sugar. It is necessary to raise money to support the government, to pay salaries, pensions, army and navy bills, interest on the public debt and other legitimate expenditure.

Everybody objects to being obliged to pay money to the sugar trust simply for its own emolument.

Paying the sugar tax collected at the customs houses is like paying for one's dinner. The money goes for necessary outlay.

Paying a tax to the sugar trust is like, after the dinner is over, paying a compulsory tip to the waiter, who has rendered no service. It is a mere imposition.

Now the difference between the Democrats and Republicans, and between a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection, is clearly illustrated in the compound sugar tax. The 40 per cent. ad valorem is for the treasury; the eighth of a cent pecific on refined sugar is for the trust. One tax is legitimate and fair; the other is a patent and intended fraud. One party insists on taxation only for the use of the government; the other party would tax sugar for the benefit of the trust. The tax for the use of the trust was forced into the Gorman bill by the aid of three or four recreant senators, who carried their point by a threat to defeat all legislation unless the sugar schedule should be arranged to suit them. The greater tax for the use of the trust in the McKinley act was put there by the common consent of Republican representatives. It is the thing they call protection.—Philadelphia *Record*.

WELL, well—Wanamaker advertises now that the new tariff has reduced the price of goods. Surely every voter will be glad over the saving.

UNITED STATES Senators should be elected by the popular vote of the people of the State they represent. Several States are aching to get in touch with their Senators, and a direct vote would cause a radical change in that august body.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The fact that both houses of Congress have unanimously agreed to adjourn at 2 o'clock on Tuesday after prominent members of both houses had conferred with the President, clearly indicatas that the new tariff will become a law without the approval of the President, remarks the *Times*. The ten days during which he could hold the bill expired Monday and on Tuesday morning at midnight the new tariff bill will go into operation.

The contest for the passage of the new tariff law practically began on the 19th of December, when Chairman Wilson reported the bill to the House, and it passed in that body on the first of February. The Senate committee held the bill more than three months to reconcile the conflicting elements of that body, and after a debate lasting twenty-three days the amended bill passed the Senate on the 3d of July. A joint committee of conference was appointed and after several weeks of earnest effort an agreement was found to be impossible. In the meantime the conflict between the President and certain Senators make it perilous to permit any bill formulated by the committee to go back to the Senate for its approval, and on the 13th of August the House settled the issue by taking the bill from its committee and concurring in the Senate amendments.

The contest for the McKinley bill when the Republicans had clear working majority in both branches of Congress was almost as protracted as the battle over the Wilson bill. The McKinley bill was not reported so early to the House, but it kept Congress in session until October, as the McKinley tariff bill was not approved until early in that month. In a country with such a vast area and such conflicting interests, a general tariff policy is always one of the most difficult measures to formulate, and the delay in passing the Wilson bill is simply history repeating itself.

THE TARIFF NOW A LAW.

The new tariff went into operation, on Tuesday without the signature of the President, who didn't sign it because it contained features which he did not favor, while in many parts it met his approval.

The President wrote a letter to Representative Catchings giving his reasons for permitting the bill to become a law without his signature, many features of it worthy of approval, while others are not in line with honest tariff reform.

The President denounces the trusts for their share in securing the defeat of some of the reforms that were projected, and adheres to his belief in free raw materials. He believes the fight is not over, and that it will go on until further reforms are enacted that benefit the people to a still greater extent.

GOODS CHEAPER.

Wanamaker advertises that the new tariff has made goods cheaper, and he advertises reduced prices in all Philadelphia papers. That's admitting what Democrats claimed, and what Republicans don't like. Cheaper goods for the masses—Wanamaker comes down to the facts, and the new tariff is beginning to work for the general good.

CHEAPER CLOTHES AND HIGHER WOOL

Free wool will make cheaper clothes, benefitting all the people, and will increase the price of domestic wool, benefitting the farmer. This may seem to be paradoxical; it is not.

Under our old-time free-wool policy flocks increased in numbers and the price of wool was maintained because there was a demand for wool. Foreign wools are needed for admixture with our own wools in this country, and when their importation is diminished by a tariff duty the demand for American wools necessarily falls off. Under high protection on wools flocks of sheep have diminished and prices for wool have gone down. Already the price of domestic wool has increased in this country since the passage of the Senate bill. A month ago American wools sold in New York and Boston for from 19 to 34 cents a pound, according to quality. Since then the demand has increased, and the prices now range from 22 cents to 37 cents.

Clothes will be cheaper because the tax on imported cloth and clothing has been reduced. As wool is free, the old compensatory duty is abolished. Under the McKinley law the rate of duty on cheap woolen cloth was from 150 to 163 per cent., and on dearer cloth from 89 to 99 per cent. Under the new bill it will be from 35 to 50 per cent. The duty on knit goods was from 82 to 160 per cent.; it will now be from 35 to 59 per cent. The tax on blankets was from 80 to 104 per cent.; it will range from 25 to 40. On flannels the rate was from 85 to 104; it will be from 25 to 50. Women's dress goods paid from 87 to 109, cloaks 81 per cent., and ready made clothing 80 per cent. Carpets paid from 61 to 83 per cent. They will pay from 30 to 42½.

We have been considering woolen cloth worthy of the name. Cheap woolen cloths are not unknown in this country, but cheap all-wool cloths are not made here. As the manufacturers could not buy the foreign wools needed for making cheap cloths, they were obliged to resort to shoddy and other substitutes for wool. The consequence is, as statistics show, that the average American woolen cloth is about half shoddy. Moreover, the shoddy business has grown as the business of raising wool has decreased under the high protective system. Americans who have wanted good and durable clothes have been obliged to buy imported cloth and pay the tax. There is no reason why honest, cheap woolens may not be made in this country with free wool.

In 1893 our woolen goods and carpet manufacturers paid a tax of $8,157,229 on their raw material. This will be saved to them and the consumer hereafter. In the same year the consumers of woolen goods and carpets paid a tax of $36,451,551. Certainly one-half of this will be saved under the new bill.

THAT the new tariff is a good move in the direction of reform, is shown by Wanamaker's reduction of prices, and now comes a leading Republican organ, the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* which claims a share of credit for its party; it says: "The tariff bill just passed was so largely the work of both parties in the Senate that it can hardly seem as a party issue. Some important schedules were shaped by the Republican leaders in consultation with the manufacturing interests concerned. Business interests have adjusted themselves to the changed situation and the party that should propose another general shake-up and tariff revision would array against it the conservative instincts of the nation.

STILL a great many Republicans are finding fault with that "Democratic Congress" for giving protection to the sugar trust. They ignore the fact that the House passed a free sugar bill by a big vote and that the Senate Republicans killed it with the aid of eight Democratic votes. Eight Democrats do not make a Democratic Congress and if the Republicans wanted to take protection from the sugar trust they had the opportunity when the free sugar bill came to the Senate. They killed it. The Republicans have not the common honesty to acknowledge that their representatives in the Senate killed free sugar while demanding it, but the record is there.

SAYS the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*: The conspicuous exhibition given to the control which Trusts exercise over legislation through the unique privileges of the Senate, presents a new issue which political parties must confront. The American people may be humbugged and cajoled, but they cannot be defied. The audacious mastery of the Sugar Trust will not be borne. It is sure to be an issue in the next presidential campaign. Of course each party will put the blame on the other for the rule of the Sugar Trust over the United States, but each party will have to pledge itself to rescue the people from the yoke of monopoly. The Senate privileges which now shelter corruption will have to be torn down, and the party which is able to command popular confidence in its pledges to carry out these reforms will command the future.

Don't Fail to Go.

The patronage of the Sea Shore Excursions arranged for by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the this season has been so flattering to the Company that an additional excursion has been arranged for, the date September 6th, rate for round trip $5.25 taking in either Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Anglesea or Wildwood. Tickets good for ten days and good to stop off in Philadelphia returning within limit.

—A light summer suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, will do much keeping cool this hot weather.

All are Needed.

If all people were farmers, there would not be a market for a cent's worth of produce or grain.

If all people were shoemakers or all tailors, there would be no customers for shoes or breeches, either new or for mending.

If all people were merchants, there would not be a store with a customer.

If everybody was a butcher, there would not be a purchaser for a pound of meat.

If everybody were a carriage maker, there would not be a demand for a single carriage.

If everybody were a laborer, there would be no work.

If everybody were a carpenter there would be no demand for mechanics.

If all did their own washing neither the wash-woman nor the laundry would have a shirt or collar to work on.

And so on to the end, of all trades and vocations. This teaches us then that we cannot all be one thing; but one must be this, the other that, and still another the other thing, and this creates what we term business and trade, and men and women make a living and lay up fortunes, by dividing up in different pursuits and by being endowed by nature with varying tastes. This works out the great economy of life. We need each other in some particular sphere, thence springs our happiness and comfort, and life, instead of being a miserable, aimless drag and shift, is full of enjoyment, profit, and ambition to excell.

One occupation is as honorable as the other; each occupation, to be a success, must have along side of it other pursuits, just as our lungs need air to sustain life.

Let none despise the other in his pursuit, but be thankful that there are those who will follow a needed pursuit which we may affect to despise as beneath our false dignity. If we were not publishing the REPORTER, surely we would be at something that might take support of one in another pursuit.

Recent Deaths.

At 10 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, 22nd, George H. Noll died at his home at the mine bank, near Bellefonte. He was unmarried and aged about 45 years.

Lewis Zimmerman, aged 71, died near Hecla Monday morning, 20th, of kidney disease. A wife and seven children survive him.

Miss Jennie DeHass died at Howard on Tuesday of last week.

In Lewisburg, on Aug. 19th, Rev. E. Kohr, aged 70 years, 10 months and 26 days.

On Aug. 4, at White Deer, Union co., Mrs. Mary Shannon, aged 77 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Saw Dust Instead of Sand.

It is not generally known, in this section at least, that sawdust makes a better plaster than sand. Among the farmers near Grampian the same has been used, we understand, for many years. We have just examined the plastering on George Shaw's new house in West Clearfield, which was made of sawdust secured at the Novelty Works instead of sand, and any one who is skeptical on this point should make an examination of Mr. Shaw's house. The surface is whiter and smoother and we are told that it is more durable than sand.—*Raftman's Journal.*

A Good Recipe.

Nearly all cook books say pour boiling water over ripe tomatoes, then skin them, and at least ninety in every hundred persons attempt to skin them in this manner, and, consequently do it very imperfectly. This is the proper way to peel tomatoes: Cover them with boiling water half a minute, then lay them in cold water until perfectly cold, and then skin can be pealed off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes unbroken and as firm as they were before being scalded.

A Wild Man in Potter County.

A giant wild man is terrorizing the inhabitants of Potter county, according the Galeton *Gazette*. He is described as a giant in size, with high, broad shoulders, extraordinary long arms, large head, and his whole body covered with thick, dark hair. He is probably the same wild man that was reported as having been seen over near Hull's last spring. His appearance has set the county in commotion.

New Trial Granted.

A new trial was granted on Tuesday by Judge Saddler in the case of the Tyrone Manufacturing company vs. James Cross. The case has been pending in the courts of Centre county since 1884, was tried four times in our common pleas court and twice in the supreme court, and this granting of a new trial places the contestants in exactly the same position they were when they began—minus the boodle they put into it.

—Whether you want a suit made of order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

MONEY - MONEY

WILL

LOAN OR BORROW.

STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

CENTRE HALL BRANCH,

BRICE D. BRISBIN, President. CLEMENT F. DEININGER, Sec. and Collector.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID L. BARTGES, DR. C. E. EMERICK, J. FRED KURTZ.

Tells Its Own Story.

INVESTOR.

The following table shows the cost and value of our Running Stock to the investor.

No. Shares.	Cost per mo.	Total cost.	Full Value.
1	$ 60	$ 54 60	$ 100 00
3	1 80	163 80	300 00
5	3 00	273 00	500 00
10	6 00	546 00	1000 00
15	9 00	819 60	1500 00
20	12 00	1092 00	2000 00
25	15 00	1365 00	2500 00

BORROWER.

Estimated cost to Borrower.

No. Shares.	Cash Rcvd.	Cost per mo.	Total
1	$ 100 00	$ 1 60	$ 145 60
2	200 00	3 20	261 20
3	300 00	4 80	436 80
4	400 00	6 40	582 40
5	500 00	8 00	728 00
6	600 00	9 60	873 60
7	700 00	11 20	1019 20
8	800 00	12 80	1164 80
9	900 00	14 40	1310 40
10	1000 00	16 00	1456 00

For the Person with Money.

OUR PAID UP STOCK.

Shares	Cash payment.	1 Par Value.	Annual In. rec'd.	Total In. rec'd.	Full amt. Real'zd.
1	$ 70 60	$ 100 00	$ 4 20	$ 33 60	$ 133 60
2	140 00	200 00	8 40	67 20	267 20
3	210 00	300 00	12 60	100 80	400 80
4	280 00	400 00	16 80	134 80	1534 40
5	350 00	500 00	21 50	168 00	668 00
7	490 00	700 00	29 40	235 20	935 20
10	700 00	1000 00	42 00	336 00	1336 00
15	1050 00	1500 00	63 00	504 60	2004 00
20	1400 00	2000 00	84 00	672 00	2672 00
30	2100 00	3000 00	126 00	1080 00	4008 00
50	3500 00	5000 00	210 00	1680 00	6680 00

A membership fee of one dollar per share must be accompanied with this stock,

This stock pays over 12 per cent. Interest, and is not Taxable in this State.

All information can be secured by applying to any of the above officers or Directors, or to J. M. SPENCER, GEN'L AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HOME OFFICE. jun76m

We can Collar and Cuff any man in America

and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off.

Every piece is marked as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect satisfaction.

If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. Give size, and specify stand-up or turned-down collar as wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-429 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Mifflin Co. Deaths.

Recent deaths in Mifflin county were:

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Campbell, of Union township, in her 69th year.

Mrs. Mary A., widow of Conrad Mull, of Decatur township, in the 70th year of her age.

John Price, of Lewistown, aged almost 74 years.

Jacob Stuck, of Derry township, aged 66 years.

Mrs. Mattie Swartzell, of Lock Mills, in her 17th year, and only four months after marriage.

Joseph Wagner, whose home was near Milroy, aged nearly 69 years.

"I know of an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by Wm. Pealer, of Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville.

Out of the Race.

The DuBois *Express* is informed that Matt Savage, the Democratic candidate for the nomination for the Centre-Clinton-Clearfield district for state senator, is out of the race. It is reported that he has been promised a job in an eastern city with a salary of $2,500 per year attached.

1861--1894.

WM. SHORTLIDGE, ROBERT McCALMONT, Managers.

McCALMONT & CO.,

—Sellers of—

Farmers'... - : Supplies

And Buyers of Farm Products.....

Conklin Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Surries, and Spring Wagons.

Coal, Crushed Coke, Hydraulic Cements, Explosives, Fertilizers, Plaster and Salt.

Stone Crushers and Road Machinery a specialty.

—Dealers in—

We invite patronage.

McCALMONT & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL offer his farm at public sale, on the premises, about one mile south of Centre Hill on

o—o SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1894, o—o

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable farm, containing

68 ACRES,

about 8 acres being woodland, all in a good state of cultivation, and clear of stones. Thereon erected a good two-story frame house, all needed outbuildings, and bank barn; a good orchard and choice fruits. Never failing well and a spring near the buildings. The farm adjoins Sinking Creek, and is No. 1 in every respect.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. B. ROYER.

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.
Growers & Propagators, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. mar22-1m

—In order to make room for new stock we have cut prices on shoes lower than ever. You can't afford to miss this bargain.—Wolf & Crawford.

TEN DAY EXCURSION.

Select Excursion to Famous Jersey Resorts via P. R. R.

On September 6th the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a select ten-day excursion to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach.

Excursion tickets will be sold at the rates quoted below, good going only on the train mentioned to Philadelphia, thence to either of the seashore resorts named by regular train on September 6 or 7:

	Train leaves		Rate.
Muncy	8.40	A. M.	$4.50
Montgomery	8.48	"	4.50
Dewart	8.57	"	4.35
Watsontown	9.02	"	4.20
Milton	9.10	"	4.00
Montandon	9.18	"	4.00
Bellefonte	6.20	"	5.75
Lemont	6.45	"	5.50
Oak Hall	6.47	"	5.50
Linden Hall	6.52	"	5.25
Centre Hall	7.06	"	5.25
Rising Springs	7.21	"	4.75
Coburn	8.38	"	4.75
Glen Iron	8.17	"	4.25
Millmont	8.25	"	4.22
Mifflinburg	8.38	"	4.00
Vicksburg	8.47	"	4.00
Lewisburg	9.00	"	4.00
Northumberland	9.32	"	4.00
Shamokin	8.05	"	4.00
Paxinos	8.17	"	4.00
Snydertown	8.29	"	4.00
Sunbury	9.48	"	4.00
Selinsgrove Junction	9.59	"	4.00
Herndon	10.11	"	4.00
Georgetown	10.20	"	4.00
Lykens	7.50	"	4.00
Elizabethville	8.12	"	4.00
Millersburg	10.40	"	4.00
Halifax	10.50	"	4.00
Clark's Ferry	f11.03	"	4.00
Philadelphia	Ar 3.00	P. M.	

"f" Stops only on notice to agent or on signal.

Tickets will be good for return passage on any regular trains within ten days, allowing stop-off at Philadelphia within limit.

This excursion affords a delightful opportunity to visit the choicest of New Jersey resorts at small expense.

Big Farmer.

The item below may make the mouths of some of our Centre county farmers water:

Col. James Young, of Middletown, Dauphin county, known as the "Farmer King" of Pennsylvania, recently finished housing his cereal crops for the present season. Hay, wheat, rye and oats were gathered from over 1,200 acres and housed in excellent condition. The crops filled ten barns. Thirty-five and forty mules were employed for a period of twenty-five days to complete the work. Altogether Col. Young owns in his ten fine farms 2,200 acres of land and every panel of fence upon all these farms is kept nicely whitewashed.

Cried the Sale in Penna. Dutch.

A woman over in Lehigh county has sued the sheriff for damages because in selling out her property, he cried the sale in Pennsylvania Dutch, thereby, as she contents, preventing the proper bidding, and sacrificing the property. This is an interesting point and may bring about a great change in Lehigh. As we understand, no other language is talked in the court house in Lehigh except Pennsylvania Dutch; the proceedings are conducted in the language and, for all we know, deeds are recorded and writs made out in the same dialect. Should it be decided that so important a matter as the crying of a sale in the universal language of the county was illegal, a revolution would be wrought.—Reading *Herald.*

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Roach, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Say its Delicious.

Cut a watermelon into long strips. Remove the seeds and cut off the green rind. Now cut the pieces of melon into two inch squares. Place these into a freezer and pack with salt and ice. Let the fruit stand for about an hour as it is not to be frozen solid. Serve heaped in a glass dish. The pieces of melon may be sprinkled with sugar and wine when it is put in the freezer.

A Popular One.

The popularity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Sea Shore Excursions this season has induced the Company to run a finale on Thursday, September 6th taking in either Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Anglesea or Wildwood. Rate for round trip $5.25 with stop off in Philadelphia returning within limit of ten days.

Judicial Conference.

The Democratic Judicial conferrees of the Centre-Huntingdon district, will meet tomorrow, Friday, August 31st, in Tyrone, and formally place in nomination C. M. Bower for President Judge. There are no other contestants.

Impure Water.

There are several cases of typhoid fever in Hartleton, the result of using impure well water.

An Important Report.

The department of internal affairs has prepared a special report from the records of twenty-one representative counties which shows with much certainty the per centage which assessed valuation bears to actual valuation of real estate in the state. The report should be of great aid to the next legislature in framing a tax bill which will bear equitably on corporations and the owners of real estate. For the purpose of making the report as accurate as possible competent men were sent into the counties and taking the selling and buying price of land as the best basis obtainable, compared those figures with the assessed valuations. Some startling results were secured. The report says that the law requiring the assessor to fix the assessment of property with reference to its actual value is a dead letter, and that the rates of assessment are eighty per cent. below the actual valuation. Many disparities are found to exist in the same assessment district. A property worth $10,000 is assessed at $8,000, while in another district of the same county a property worth $10,000 is assessed for $4,000. One man is required to pay twice as much tax as another.

September Weather.

The weather department has issued the summary of September weather for the last twenty-three years. From it some estimate may be made of what might happen next month, although the summary for August proved a poor criterion to go by. The forecast is as follows:

Mean or normal temperature, 65 degrees; the warmest day was that of 1881, with an average of 75 degrees; the coldest month was that of 1871, with an average of 59 degrees; the highest temperature was 103 degrees on the 6th, 1881; the lowest temperature was 35 degrees on the 25th, 1879; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, October 21; average precipitation for the month, 2.75 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest monthly precipitation was 7.35 inches in 1876; the least was 0.76 in 1881; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.38 inches on the 17th, 1876; average number of clear days, 9; partly cloudy days, 13; cloudy days, 8; the prevailing wind has been from the northwest; the highest velocity of the wind was 38 miles from the southwest and west on 3 and 25, 1891 and 1892.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewiston, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint. When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Will Test the Law.

A number of taxpayers of Selinsgrove have decided to test the law of June 25, 1885, which provides that taxes paid within sixty days of the published notice will be entitled to a reduction of five per cent., and if not paid within that time five per cent. additional is to be added. This clause falls heaviest upon poor people. Under article IX, section 1, of the constitution, all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects. It is claimed by legal authority that the law above referred to is in conflict with the state constitution.

Bitten by a Snake.

A Tyrone girl who was berrying was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake. The girl was badly frightened and thought death was only a few hours off, but a physician applied pieces of flesh cut from a live chicken, the poison extracted and the girl's life saved. The first piece of chicken applied to the bite was soon turned green by the poison.—Coalport *Standard.*

Dead Cattle.

Sinking Valley farmers, who have been pasturing cattle on the mountain north of Tyrone, are complaining that some fiends have been poisoning them, says the Tyrone *Times.* Some of the farmers went out to inspect their stock on Tuesday and found five of the number dead. The cattle were brought back at once.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nocotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

You Will . . . . Make No Mistake

IF YOU SEND TO THE

Centre Reporter,

CENTRE HALL,

FOR YOUR

Stationary Supplies....

Envelopes, Letter and Note Heads, Wedding Invitations, Etc.

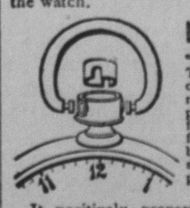
WE HAVE THEM !

And it is only necessary that you come and inspect the latest lines just out, of newly arrived Dress Goods we received for the Spring and Summer trade at our store. An inspection will convince you that we have got the finest and largest line of goods brought into the valley, but we cannot have them long as they are going fast at the bargains offered. If you need a new dress, come in and we assure you we can please both the eye and purse from our stock. How about that new suit you will want this spring? We have a big assortment at way-down prices. Come in and look at our goods; costs you nothing and you will courteously treated.

Harper - & - Kreamer.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark—

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

KeystoneWatch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Elections.

The importance of the coming fall election is shown by the statement that twenty-seven states elect Governors, and the Legislatures to be chosen will take part in the election of thirty-five United States Senators.

—The latest summer style of clothing at greatly reduced prices at Lewins, Bellefonte. Must make room for new goods, and price no object.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I find been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 569 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL.
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.
This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap94tf

ABS. HARTER,
AUCTIONEER.
MILLHEIM, PA

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. (CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING;) These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892, For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

I HAVE HAD THE

EXPERIENCE

AND YOU CAN HAVE THE

BENEFIT OF IT.

I have been in the Carriage-making Business in Mifflin county since 1858, and continuously at Yeagertown for 33 years. I know how to build vehicles in the most durable manner, of best material and in all styles. I have a larger stock of Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carriages on hand than I ever had since I have been in the business, and I will sell them at reasonable prices to suit these times. Vehicles made to order and repairing done in the best manner.

Give me a call and I will save you money. H. PHILLIPS,
Yeagertown, Pa.
Livery Stable attached. May19-6m

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m., week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 12 25 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 32
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 22
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m. 10 20 a m. 5 02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 119 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

120 DOLLARS PER MONTH

IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY

made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.

TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE WORST OF ENEMIES.

I do not fear an enemy
Who all his days hath hated me.

I do not bother o'er a foe
Whose name and face I do not know.

mind me not the small attack
Of him who bites behind my back:

But Heaven help me to the end
'Gainst that one who was once my friend.
—[John K. Bangs in Harper's Weekly

A FEEBLE ATONEMENT.

"'E's tipsey!" "'E's 'aving a rest!" "What is it?" "Only a sandwich man!" One of the miserable gutter file had slipped and fallen on the Strand pavement. With the imperial air of the neophyte medicine man, Talbot Villiers parted the crowd. A Samaritan stood by with a little brandy in a glass. Talbot put it to the human advertisement's lips. The man opened his eyes with a look of gratitude. The look touched the young medical student. He held up his finger for a cab, then he assisted the fallen man into it and took a seat opposite.

"'Where to?' asked Talbot. 'Where do you live? I am going home with you.'

"'Talbot street, Westminster, No. 5,' murmured the other feebly. 'My name is Stern, John Stern.'"

Talbot gave the direction to the cabman; then he examined his companion more closely. He was an elderly man of refined features. His clothes, though shabby, were remarkably clean, his linen was clean, and he was clean shaven, in fact, such a surplus of cleanliness in one of his late occupation was rather suspicious. Stern bore the young man's scrutiny with visible uneasiness. He leaned suddenly over to Villiers.

"Sir," he said, "if you are going home with me, will you keep my carrying of the boards a secret? I don't want it to come to the ears of my daughter. I am pretty nearly useless for work, but I wish to help her all I can, and that is why I come into the city to carry these boards. She thinks I work in an office."

"I quite understand," said Talbot pityingly. "Your secret is safe with me." The words of the man had aroused every generous instinct of his nature. "What made you faint?"

"Hunger," replied Stern laconically.

Talbot made a hurried motion to stop the cab. Stern laid his hand on his arm and restrained him. "No, sir," he said. "I am indebted to you already. You cannot help me further; I cannot take anything from you, even food. But I thank you, all the same."

Stern's tone was decisive, and Talbot regarded him in amazement. The first answer showed him what little way he had made in medical diagnosis; the second, how little he knew of human nature. The pride that prevented a hungry man accepting food was to Talbot preposterous. This feeling gave way, however, to one of involuntary respect. At last the cab stopped. Cabs seemed a novelty in Talbot street, for a face appeared at nearly every window. A girl of about twenty was looking from No. 5. As the cab drew up she turned very pale and rushed to the door.

"My daughter, Kate," said Stern. "Remember your promise, sir."

"All right," replied Talbot; then as the girl came to the cab door, he raised his hat. "Don't be alarmed; your father has happend with a slight accident. He slipped on the curb. He's all right; but I thought I had better drive home with him from the —office."

At the sight of her father walking from the cab, the color rushed back to her cheeks in such vivid and delicate tints, and showed so clearly the beauty of her complexion, that Talbot stood gazing at her in silent admiration. His eyes lingered on her in a most embarrassing silence. They took in the lines of the slight graceful figure, the nut-brown hair and the honest steadfast eyes.

"I'll call to-morrow," he said, with a start, "and hear how he is—that is, if you don't mind."

It was evident that Kate regarded him as a junior member of some unknown and eminently Christian firm. "You are very kind," she said—"very kind indeed."

"Don't mention it," stammered Talbot. "Good morning—I mean good afternoon—Miss Stern."

He re-entered the cab, and telling the cabman to drive anywhere, escaped from Talbot street in some confusion. But he was true to his promise. He called the next day and the day after, and many more times. The state of Stern's health seemed to become a very serious matter. At last this pleasant fiction exploded. He came one afternoon when her eyes were weary with typewriting, and the sight maddened him. He clasped her in his arms. "Kate, my own dear Kate," he cried. "I love you and I want you to be my wife. Will you, Kate?"

Kate looked into his eyes. He needed no other answer; and they passed the afternoon building up a quiet little Bloomsbury practice. Stern was to be made a dispenser. Over the teacups Kate told her father of Talbot's proposals. He kissed her and sighed. It was not in him to spoil a love-dream; but he scented danger. Talbot Villiers was a gentleman in every sense of the word; but Talbot Villiers had undoubtedly a father. Who was he? Villiers, senior, would without doubt have his say, unless he was a very mild father indeed.

Early the next day when Stern had "copying" to do in the city, a letter arrived from Talbot enclosing two tickets for the theatre. The letter ran: "I want you and your father both to see this piece. It was produced last night with the greatest success. After you have both seen it I'll tell you why I am so anxious you should go. I have enclosed some press cuttings which will give you an idea of the plot and the way it is staged. I'm sorry I can't come; but I have a little business to transact with dad."

It was the first time he had mentioned that ominous person. Dad suddenly loomed up very large in Kate's thoughts. Villiers, senior, unaccountably depressed her. She tried to throw this depression off by telling her father about the theatre. The play was called "A Woman's Love." Stern had carried the boards that advertised its "first night." To Kate's great astonishment, her father refused to go. She pressed him why.

"I can't go," said Stern, gravely. "Don't look so grieved, Kate. Let me tell you why; then perhaps you will understand me. A long time ago I wrote a play——"

"You wrote a play!" interrupted Kate, breathlessly. "I knew, you dear, old father, you were clever. Talbot said you were clever. He said you had a clever face."

Stern smiled sadly at this innocent tribute. "Writing a play, Kate, and getting it acted are two very different things. I wrote this play in want, in misery, and with an ailing wife by my side. I wrote it in the odd moments snatched from my work. I built high hopes upon it, my dear; I put my whole heart into it, and I fondly dreamt it would lift from me a burden of debt and give me a home. I signed it with a nom de plume, and sent it to a dramatist called Fielding Clark. I called upon him afterward and asked his opinion of the play. He told me he had lost it. Then, Kate, I lost heart. Poverty drove me from pillar to post, and of the many things I grew to hate, the theatre was one."

Kate threw her arms round him and kissed him. "And to think but for that accident," she cried, "you might have been a great man! Never mind!"

"No," said Stern, wearily passing his hand over his forehead, "never mind. But what have you got in your hand?"

"They are the press notices of the new play. They came with the tickets."

"Well, my dear, I'm just going to have a pipe at the back of the house; I'll look over them. Perhaps I'll go, after all. You are entering soon on a new life, and it's about time I should throw aside such prejudices."

He fondly kissed her, and took down his pipe. When her father was gone Kate drew in thought to the window. To think how narrowly she escaped being a dramatist's daughter! While her mind was thus exalted, she observed a gentleman of middle age attentively scanning the houses. He was not a prepossessing gentleman. He was dark, slimly built, and of a sarcastic aspect. At last he fixed his eye on No. 5 and opened the gate. With a vague misgiving, Kate ran to the door.

"Pardon me," said the visitor, blandly, "but is this Mr. Stern's."

"Yes," answered Kate, feeling cold, "this is Mr. Stern's."

"And if I judge aright," said the stranger still more blandly, "you are Miss Kate Stern. May I have the honor of a few minutes' conversation with you? My name is Barry Villiers."

Talbot's father! The ominous dad in the background! With a very pale face Kate ushered him into the house. He politely waited for her to seat herself, then sat down.

"I fear," he began, "I have called on a rather unpleasant errand. My visit concerns a flirtation between you and my son."

Kate caught her breath. "There has been no flirtation, Mr. Villiers. Your son has told me that he loved me, and I am not ashamed of returning his love."

Villiers bowed. "A boy-and-girl attachment," he said, airily. "I heard of it from my son's lips today. Of course, it cannot proceed. It is folly; but then, when were lovers wise? I can assure you, Miss Stern, though fully appreciating your affection for my son, that you must give up all thoughts of this marriage." He smiled.

"Give up all thoughts of it!" cried Kate, with pale lips. "Is that your son's message?"

"No—of course. I am here to reason with you. You are a mere child; I am a man of the world. We look at different standpoints. But a marriage is impossible. Your position——"

"You mean," interrupted Kate, "that you are rich and I am poor."

"Exactly. In all other respects you are, no doubt, my son's equal; but this unfortunate circumstance is sufficient to restrain me from giving my consent. I cannot see my son's prospects blighted. I am willing to pay any price——"

Kate's eyes blazed. The suave, insinuating manner of Talbot's "dad" roused her. His way of putting a price on the affections brought back her color. "My price," she said scornfully, "for what? The love I bear him?"

Villiers coolly changed his tactics. "Pardon me; I was wrong. I ought not to have made such a suggestion. But you say you love my son. Well, his career is in your hands. Will you blight it? It rests with you."

"You are putting the whole responsibility of his future on my shoulders," she answered bitterly. "Is that the act of a gentleman? Is it the act of a father who loves his son?"

Villiers regarded her more attentively. His suavity diminished. "You are more clever," he said, coldly, "than I thought. I will say no more. If you take my friendly visit in this spirit, I can do nothing. But you may take it as my last word that if my son marries you he does so a beggar; I cast him off; I utterly disown him."

"And yet," cried Kate, "you say you love him!"

Villiers took up his hat; he fixed her with a keen, cold glance. "I do. And here is my check book to prove it. I will pay any sum to release him from a degrading marriage."

"Degrading!" The girl staggered. "I will prove to you," she said, in a quavering tone, "which love is the strongest. I will give him up; I will tell him so from my own lips. And if ever you tell your son of this interview, you may say that I refused to marry him because I loved him. That is my answer." She sank into the chair from which she had risen, and covered her face with her hands.

Barry Villiers' face lengthened.

"My dear young lady, I have wronged you. Pray, make some allowance for a father's affection. Let me reward you for this act of self-sacrifice." He pulled out his check book and stood beside her, apparently considering the sum, when the door that led to the back opened and Stern walked in. He looked first at his daughter, then at Villiers. As their eyes met, something like an electric shock seemed to pass from one to the other.

"Fielding Clark!" cried Stern.

Kate gave a start. Barry Villiers was Fielding Clark, the dramatist. Talbot's father was the author of the play for which they had received the tickets. She turned an amazed look upon her father. His face frightened her. It was exultant and denunciatory. For a moment Stern's face seemed to have the same effect upon Barry Villiers. He seemed disconcerted, ill at ease. In Stern's hands were the press notices crumpled into a ball. Villiers was the first to regain his composure.

"Sinclair!" he cried, "John Sinclair, this is a surprise."

Stern turned to his daughter. "Leave us for a moment, Kate," he said. "I have a few words to say to this—this gentleman."

Kate rose, and with a wondering look at her father quitted the room. When she was gone he fixed a searching look on Barry Villiers. That gentleman promptly held out his hand. Stern contemptuously disregarded it.

"I don't know why you are in my house," he said slowly. "But no doubt you can explain it. I should say you are a man who could explain anything. Perhaps you can explain this?" He held up the crumpled ball of paper. "These are press notices of a play produced last night. That play was mine. You stole it. You are a liar and a villain!"

Villiers put down his hat. "Sinclair," he said, and his tones were almost plaintive, "you will regret those words. Yet, they were spoken in the heat of the moment, and I forgive you."

His retort was so staggering that Stern gazed at him dazed. He nearly apologized.

"No doubt," pursued Villiers, "you think the worst of me. It is not unnatural. But there are extenuating circumstances. I own the play was yours. I own I used it. But at the time you came to me it was really lost. I had mislaid it. I had no knowledge of your real name—I take it that the agreeable young lady who has just left us is your daughter—I had no means of reaching you. I sought for you; I advertised for you under the name of Sinclair; in the tide of London life you were swept away. Then, Sinclair—I mean Stern—I was tempted. There came to me the great temptation of my life. I was worked out; a manager stood at my elbow and I took your play. It was culpable, very culpable; but the question is: 'What are you going to do?'" He paused and looked, not altogether without anxiety, at the man he had wronged.

Stern stood before him dejected. To a third party he might easily have been mistaken for the one who was most to blame. What was he going to do? The hot fire of vengeance had died from him. He stood now with only the cold ashes of lost hopes.

"Of course," said Villiers, "you could harm me, prosecute me; but it would be unchristian;" Stern thought of the sandwich boards and glared at him. "Give me the opportunity," he went on, hastily, "of making atonement. We are both middle-aged men. Why live in the past! Why should we cloud the happiness of others?"

"The happiness of others? What do you mean?"

"I'll explain," said Villiers. "You know me as Clark. Villiers is my name, and Talbot Villiers is my son. You may not have noticed the likeness. He takes after his mother."

"Thank God!" cried Stern, fervently; but the relationship troubled him.

"He loves your daughter. The match seemed to me an undesirable one, and I came here to-day to break it off. Now it is the dearest wish of my heart? Why should we blight their lives?"

Stern gazed at him amazed. Here was a fresh sophistry. Villiers had robbed him, and now held out a net for him. Stern's brain grew hot.

"I say 'we,' but, of course I mean you. I have no power to do anything. You have the power. If you are so unchristian as to expose me, you do so at the price of their happiness, at the price of youth and innocence. You shall have all the money I took for the play. I may be a villain," said Villiers, with a virtuous burst, "but I have a conscience. This is a feeble atonement, Stern; call it, if you like, the beginning of one; but do you accept it."

Stern could make no reply. The desire for vengeance had fled; but in its place was a dull longing for justice. Then he thought of Talbot, of the afternoon in the Strand. "Go, now. I'll send you my answer." He walked as if he were carrying the sandwich boards into the shadow of the room and sat down on a chair.

Barry Villiers stood in the sunlight. He gazed anxiously at Stern, and was about to open his mouth when his eyes fell upon the door of the inner room. It had opened, and Kate Stern stood on the threshold. With a smile of relief the man of the world bowed and went out of the front door.

Kate approached her father and laid her hand on his shoulder. Stern looked up and saw the traces of recent tears. He kissed her, and thus love conquered both the desire to reinstate himself and be quits with the man who had robbed him.

"My dear," he said, "you shall marry Talbot."—[Chambers's Journal.

THE COCOPAH DESERT.

A Veritable Valley of Death in Southern California.

For a trip across the Cocopah Desert in southern California, you fill your zinc canteens at the spring in the Canada de las Palmas; then by a gradual descent down the canyon, the heat noticeably increasing as you descend, you pass out from the cooling shades of the towering Sierra Madres in that veritable "Valley of Death." If you are inexperienced, a "tenderfoot," never attempt the trip without a guide, and not then between the months of April and October. An Indian will pilot you across for a few dollars, or you may fall in with some old prospector. If so, his first question will be with reference to your facilities for carrying water. There are no landmaks by which to shape your course, so a guide is an absolute necessity. Here and there about the plain are sand dunes, varying in height from little hillocks to sixty feet or more. Lay your course by even the tallest of these and you are lost, for in a few hours it may have entirely disappeared, only to be rebuilded by the wind at right angles to your course several miles away. If you are alone, and inexperienced, your only infallible guides will be the sun and stars; if these are obscured, camp and wait until they reappear, if your water supply will permit; if not, then push on through that scorching sand—and may the Lord take pity on you. If you are experienced, the rocks and the cactus bushes will tell you which is north and which is south.

Opinions differ as to the length of time a man can go without water in that desert and retain his reason, but the maximum limit for one unused to desert travel is eight hours. I know of two leather-lunged old prospectors who were thirty-six hours without water, and yet had sufficient sense and strength to follow their old bell burro, whose animal instinct led them to a water hole hitherto unknown. personally, I have gone twenty-two hours without water there, and then slaked my burning thirst in hot, muddy alkali water that had collected on a bear's track, and, although I had fought with a big, black mountain tiger for the coveted draught, it was the sweetest I ever quaffed.

There is gold in the mountains, silver, quartz and placers, but there is not sufficient water in the entire town to supply the domestic necessities of an average camp, to say nothing of a stamp mill. There is absolutely no timber, scarcely enough hard wood for camp-fires, and shipping the ore is out of the question. fabulously rich must be the ore that can pay for sacking and packing on burros 100 miles to the nearest railroad station.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Eleven Millions in Jewels.

The Russian crown and other state jewels are valued at the enormous sum of $11,000,000, taking United States money as a basis of calculation; the crown itself is worth at least $6,000,000. It is adorned with hundreds of diamonds, individual specimens of which are valued at all the way from a few dollars up to enormous sparklers worth thousands upon thousands of dollars.

Besides the diamonds, which make this costly headdress look as if it had been buried in a shower of falling stars, there are fifty-four pearls, each without a flaw, set around the rim, a ruby of extraordinary size and brilliancy being used as a centrepiece. The crown was made by Panzie, the old-time Genoese court jeweler, and was first used by Catherine the Great. —[New York Journal.

A Fighting Swordfish.

Saturday C. McVey, a fisherman, returned from a swordfishing trip and reported a thrilling experience. He had just thrust the iron into the great fish, when it turned and rushed for his dory, striking it with such force as to send its sword through the boat and to overturn it. All McVey could do was to hold on to the bottom of his capsized boat. He said that he remained four hours in that uncomfortable position before help came. Then he saved his dory and secured the fish, which had died. This strange experience took place off the South Shoals.—[Portland (Me.) Press.

The new weaves of alpaca make capital gowns. They are so easily brushed and made "fit" after a long day's journey, and have sufficient warmth to equal the light-weight serge or flannel.

CHINA AT WAR.

FIGHTING STRENGTH OF HER LAND AND SEA FORCES.

Primitive Arms Giving Place to Improved Weapons--The Navy is Better Than the Army.

China has made great efforts in the last few years to bring her army and navy nearer the standards of those of Western nations. The total strength of the army is, says the New York Tribune, about 600,000 men of whom more than 200,000 are permanently stationed for the garrison of the city of Peking, the others being scattered throughout the various provinces of the Empire. Besides these there is an ill-formed organization, which might be called a militia, which gets small pay and never serves with the colors. The discipline of the army is good, and so far as military punishments are concerned, there is hardly a more stringent organization in the world. As a fighting force, however, in the opinion of most foreign military men, the Chinese army has never counted for much. But the last few years may have made a great difference in this regard, as the American, German and English officers employed by the Government have done all in their power to effect proper changes.

In addition to the troops mentioned there are the various provincial forces which are enlisted, paid and controlled by the viceroys of the provinces and mandarins of the cities in which they may be quartered. These are known as the Army of the Green Standard, in contradistinction to the Manchu divisions—the real Chinese soldiers, divided into red, white, blue and yellow divisions, so-called from the color of their battle flags.

The arms of most of these troops were until recently of the most primitive type, and consisted principally of long spears or knives secured to long poles, bows and arrows and clubs. Within the last few years, however, many of these battalions have been provided with the most improved modern arms. Two years ago several Chinese officials were sent to Europe to negotiate for the purchase of sufficient modern rifles to arm the entire forces garrisoning the frontiers of Siberia, Tonquin and along the seacoast. The army of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Prime Minister and Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, numbers about 100,000 men, and is the flower of the Empire. These troops are armed with modern rifles, and have for years been under the leadership of German and American officers, who have brought them up to a state of discipline and efficiency hardly second to any similar body of foreign troops. It is the possession of this army, in love with its chief, which has made him so independent. Chihli is regarded as the gate to Peking, hence the care and attention bestowed upon the troops forming its garrison.

The Chinese soldier has little regard for law and order, and despite the strict discipline and rigid punishments inflicted, cannot be always held in bounds. This is due in part to the comparatively little respect in which native troops hold native commanders. In a country ruled as is China there is little hope of redress from higher authorities, and about the only chance the soldier has is to rise and kill his oppressors.

The Chinese confine themselves chiefly to infantry. The total cavalry force of the active army is only about 30,000, and of artillery, 20,000. There is, however, an "irregular" class of cavalry which may number nearly 100,000. This force is armed in the most primitive fashion.

The navy is a different stamp from the army, and the sailors have been longer under the influence of foreign officers. They are also more trustworthy. Separated as they are from the influences which surround the men on shore, the sailors are free from the temptations and conspiracies which have undermined the troops. The class of men employed on the vessels is also better. The naval officers have been educated in the various naval academies by foreign instructors, and are taught and disciplined according to the systems in vogue in the service of the United States, England and France.

The Imperial Government supports three naval colleges for the education of cadets or officers—one at Tien-Tsin, another at Wei-Hai-Woi and the third at Foo-Chow. The instructors are graduates of naval academies of foreign countries, those of Annapolis predominating. The system of instruction is as thorough as the Chinese boy can grasp, but is chiefly practical rather than theoretical, so that by the time the course is finished the cadet is ready to assume his duties on a man-of-war. The cadets are usually chosen from the families of prominent officials living in the seacoast provinces, but members are admitted from any other official and mandarin class.

The Chinese Navy proper comprises about seventy men-of-war, not including many small transports and revenue cutters which in time of need, such as the present, can be armed and placed in active service. The vessels are manned and officered by Chinese subjects, the only foreigners allowed on them being the instructors in special departments, such as gunnery, seamanship, electricity or torpedoes. As soon as a Chinese instructor qualifies, the foreigner returns to the academy. Most vessels of the Chinese fleet have been built abroad.

The Chinese navy is divided into two fleets; the Northern or Peyang squadron, with headquarters at Wei-Hai-Woi, has under its jurisdiction the protection and defence of all the coast lying to the northward of Foo-Chow, and the Tanyang, or Southern squadron, with headquarters at Canton, which is to defend all the coast south of Foo-Chow. Each squadron has its own admiral, but is governed directly by the Viceroys of Chihli and Canton, respectively, who are held personally responsible by the Emperor for the efficiency and warlike condition of the two fleets.

An authority writing of the army and navy two years ago says: "The Chinese army, owing to its primitive weapons, has never shown itself capable of successfully opposing a foreign force, but with the changes recently wrought in the personnel and arms, the army will probably in the next war redeem many of its lost laurels. The Chinese navy has on all occasions shown a record of bravery and devotion which in other nations would have gained more merit than in China. At the battle of Foo-Chow in August, 1884, a few obsolete Chinese ships resisted until the last vessel was blown up by the attack of an overpowering French squadron, armed with the most approved types of gun and armor, and supplied with torpedoes. For the next war we must foresee that things have greatly changed."

Crabs That Reap and Mow.

One kind of crab has been found in great numbers on tablelands 4,000 feet above the sea level, and many miles away from any considerable body of water. This strange crab is a native of Hindoostan, where, in one province at least, and perhaps in others, the young grass fairly swarms with them. They can run with considerable swiftness, even when carrying in the long claws, which serve for both arms and hands, a bundle of grass or young rice stalks as big, and sometimes even bigger than themselves.

Nature is very generous with all her children, giving to each one just the powers and faculties which it needs to enable it to provide for all its wants. So this humble inhabitant of the tablelands of India is provided with a capital mowing machine in the shape of a pair of remarkably sharp and strong pincers. To harvest his abundant crops, the comical-looking creature assumes a sort of sitting posture, so that he can use his pincers to advantage. He works very rapidly, using one pair of claws to cut and another to bind his sheaves at the same time. As soon as he has gathered all he can carry, he scuttles off with it in a funny side-wise fashion, and with an air of solemn importance that is a very amusing contrast to his clumsy motion and queer shape.

But the human inhabitants of the district preferred by this queer little mower and reaper do not find him at all amusing. They say that one of these crabs will destroy an amount of young grass and rice in one year, which, if allowed to reach perfection, would keep a laboring man in health and strength during that time.—[Denver Republican.

How Shrimps Are Caught.

The shrimp sold in the city are caught during the night before by "casters," who go, two in a boat, to some favored locality and there "cast" all night long for the delicious little crustacean that is served up at nearly every breakfast table in the city in the morning. "Casting" is the throwing wide-spread on the water of a circular net, the edge of which is weighted with leaden balls and provided with drawing strings, which, passing through the centre of the net, are attached to the edges.

The net when cast in the water, of course, sinks more rapidly at the edges than in the middle, and confines within its meshes the shrimps over which it may have fallen. The rope to which is attached the drawing string being pulled, the net closes at the bottom and is lifted into the boat with its contents.

When Aurora begins his work of tinting the eastern sky, those hardy casters are on their way to the city. Here they hand over their booty to men who cry them about the streets, measuring the shrimps out to them from their boats by the "plates" or pan, the seller agreeing to sell the shrimps and hand over the proceeds, less a liberal commission.—[Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Better Than a Steam Foghorn.

"While traveling through southern California a few years ago," said Matthew L. Gregory of Minneapolis, I came across an interesting curiosity known as the 'whistling well.' It was on a farm and had been dug a number of years previous and abandoned, as no water had appeared. A short time after it had been dug it was noticed that a strong current of air kept rushing in and out of the well, and a flat stone with a hole in the center was placed over it. Into this hole a whistle was fastened, which changed its tune as the air was drawn in or blown out, and it was soon found to be a reliable weather barometer. In pleasant weather the whistle was silent, but if a storm was brewing its approach was heralded by the warning shrieks of the whistle, as the air rushed in and out of the well. When the storm passed the current of air changed and the faithful whistle told the story by its changed tune."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The valley of the Ganges is the stronghold of Hindooism.

There are 13,000,000 men of military age in the United States.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

And Now They Do Not Speak--Evidently a True Story--Utilizing His Gift--In Japan, Etc., Etc.

AND NOW THEY DO NOT SPEAK.

He—Did you know opals were in again?

She—No; how do you know?

He—At the hop Tuesday an opal pendant was worn by Mrs. Stoutly, suspended by a fine gold chain.

She—I shouldn't have supposed a fine gold chain would hold her.

EVIDENTLY A TRUE STORY.

"John," said the wife to herself, as she proceeded to disrobe her husband, who had gone to bed with his boots on, "John told me he had studied for the bar in his youth. I can well believe it, for I think he knows every bar in town."—[New York Press.

UTILIZING HIS GIFT.

"What became of that boy of yours with the powerful voice, who was to study elocution and prepare himself for the stage?"

"That project fell through."

"Has he been able to utilize his gift at all?"

"Oh, yes; it got him a position."

"Of what nature?"

"He is selling circus lemonade."—[New York Press.

IN JAPAN.

Japanese Secretary—You say you want to serve us?

American—Yes, sire!

"And you are from the United States?"

"I am, sire!"

"And you understand military matters?"

"As a book, sire!"

"What military service have you seen in America that would make you valuable to us?"

"I'm a pension Attorney, sire!"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WELCOME VISITOR.

She did not love him, she, the beautiful daughter of a merchant prince.

Yet her heart was tender and she knew that to love is to be happy.

He had been coming to the house every day for four years, and she was always glad to see him, and many, many times she had run joyfully to the door to meet him.

The human heart knoweth its own mystery.

He was the mail carrier and he had a wife and eight children.—[Detroit Free Press.

ROMANCE THAT COST.

"Marie and George have quarreled, you know. He told her one night that when he was out of town he always felt as though he would give $10 for just a word with her."

"Well?"

"And so the next time he did leave town she put him to the test by calling him up on a long-distance telephone and making him pay the bill."—[Chicago Record.

THE ONLY THING NEEDED.

Six-year-old Alice, traveling on the cars, regarded a fat lady near her so long and so earnestly that the lady remarked pleasantly, at last: "Well, my dear, what do you think of me?"

"I think," replied Alice, "that you would be a very nice-looking lady if you could only be slimmed a little."—[Youth's Companion.

HIS OBJECTION.

"How do you like the young woman from Boston?" asked the young man's sister.

"Oh, very well. Only she uses such big words. I gave her a flower and she wouldn't call it by anything but its scientific name."

"But you always liked botany."

"It wasn't her botany I objected to. It was her haughty-culture."—[Washington Star.

TO BE CONGRATULATED.

Teacher—For what were the ancient Romans remarkable?

Dick Hicks—They understood Latin.

ON WITH THE BALL.

Arizona Pete—I should like very much to go to the dance with you, but, you see, I didn't come dressed for it.

Fewclothes—Never mind that, partner, I can let you have a couple of guns.

IT WAS HER FAULT.

A little boy, after helping himself several times to water, finally upset the glass, upon which his mother exclaimed impatiently:

"My son, I knew you were going to do that."

"Well, mother, if you had only told me in time I would not have done it," said the boy.—[Philadelphia Times.

A HOT WEATHER WISH.

Oh, for a lodge in a wilderness
Of icebergs, ten miles high,
And snow so deep that a man could sleep
On top of it next to the sky.
Oh, for a polar sea in town,
Where a man could swim all day
And sleep at night in the moon's pale light
On an ice floe in the bay.
Oh, for a sea of lemonade,
Ice cold, which he might quaff;
Oh, for a cold-cold-cold-wave flag,
And the North Pole for a staff.
—[Detroit Free Press.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The difference between large ships
And farmers, you'll allow,
Is this: The large ship plows the sea,
While farmers seize the plow.

A BORN GALLANT.

A Detroit home has among its lares et penates a small boy who will be a Chesterfield in point of manners at least, if given half a chance. He has a great admiration for his mother, and yet there are times when she is compelled to punish him. Such a thing occurred the other day.

"Now," said she, after she had concluded a vigorous spanking for willfulness, "I hope you have changed your mind."

"No, mamma," he sobbed. "I always said I'd rather be spanked by you than kissed by any other lady in town, and I think so yet."—[Detroit Free Press.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN.

The Friend—Have you seen your husband's mother yet?

The Bride—I have, and she is the most extraordinary woman I ever heard of.

The F.—How is that?

The B.—Why, she thinks me good enough for her son.—[New York Press.

MURDERING HIM.

A local band was one day playing at Dunfermline, when an old weaver came up and asked the bandmaster what that was they were playing.

"That is 'The Death of Nelson,'" solemnly replied the bandmaster.

"Ay, man," remarked the weaver, "ye hae gien him an awfu' death."—[Dundee News.

ANGULAR.

Clara—You want to be careful, dear, when you have on your new wrap, not to lean your shoulder against anything.

Maude—Why?

Clara—You might make a hole in it.—[Philadelphia Life.

CELTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Brannigan—There's another wan o' them rich banker fellers, as has just lost two million dollars in wan day.

McManus—Begob, an' its better than if it happened to a poor workin' mon.—[Truth.

CAREFUL HORACE.

The stately steamer ploughed its way through the blue waves of Lake Michigan: "Oh, Horace!" moaned the young bride, who a moment before had paced the deck with smiling face and love-lit eye, the happiest of the happy, "I feel so queer! Let me lean on your shoulder."

"No, dearest, don't do that!" exclaimed Horace, hastily; "lean over the side of the steamer."—[Chicago Tribune.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

Henderson—Why did they turn Skinner out of the church?

Williamson—He sold the pastor a horse.—[Life.

THE PLACE TO FIND IT.

'America has no standing army, I believe," said the foreigner.

"It's clear you haven't spent much time in the street cars of this great country," replied the native.—[Truth.

TRULY PENITENT.

The Judge—I should think you would be sorry for having so far forgotten yourself as to throw a plate at your wife.

The Prisoner (penitently)—I am, your honor; that plate cost ten cents.—[Buffalo Courier.

NAMING HER POISON.

"If you were about to commit suicide," said the pale, mournful girl, "what poison would you select?"

"I would select tyrotoxicon, a poison which I understand is obtainable only in ice cream," replied the girl to whom life is a pleasure.—[New York Sun.

IN THE PROFESSIONAL SLANG.

The Sarcastic Barnstormers (after the bombardment from the gallery)—I have eggs enough now, thank you. Will no one send up an accompanying ham?

The Gallery (with emphasis)—It's on the stage now.—[Chicago Record.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

She—But how can you think I'm pretty, when my nose turns up so dreadfully?

He—Well, all I have to say is, that it shows mighty poor taste in backing away from such a lovely mouth.—[Philadelphia Life.

A MATTER OF QUESTION.

Maid—Please, ma'am, I'd like to give you a week's notice.

Mistress—Why, Mary, this is a surprise. Do you hope to better yourself?

Maid (blushing)—Well, not exactly that, ma'am. I'm going to get married.—[Truth.

THE WRETCH.

Fogg pretends to have made the discovery that "better half," referring to one's wife, was originally written "bitter half." That means something, he says. The wretch.—[Boston Transcript.

UNLESS THEY ARE WATCHED.

"Your city seems to be pretty well cut up by electric railways," said the visitor.

"It is," responded the resident. "And so are the citizens."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

TO AVOID CONFUSION.

He was quite frantic by this time.

He would have knelt on the wet sands at her feet had he possessed a change of trousers.

"I give you my heart," he cried.

She smiled pleasantly.

"Would you like it checked?" she asked. "Hearts are so much alike, you know."

It seemed to him that he must die, but he did not.

He was spared for other things.—[Detroit Tribune.

ENLIGHTENMENT

enables the more advanced and **Conservative Surgeons** of to-day to cure many diseases without cutting, which were formerly regarded as incurable without resort to the knife.

RUPTURE or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy Trusses can be thrown away!

TUMORS, Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

$1000 in money; besides other valuable premiums to good guessers. Base-ball Rooters, catch on. See offer in HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price, 25 cents. Sample Magazine can be seen and full particulars obtained at this office. All Newsdealers, or 53 East 10th Street New York City.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

Tigers Climb Trees.

Many animals can swim when put to it, although under ordinary circumstances they never take to water; and in the same way other animals can climb trees, although their manner of life seldom requires them to do so.

Mr. R. H. Elliot mentions at least three instances in which tigers have been seen to climb trees. One such feat was witnessed by a manager of Mr. Elliot's own estate.

He had wounded a tiger, and ran to cut off its retreat. On reaching a favorable point for that purpose he tried to climb into a tree, but failed, and went off and took a seat on the hillside.

Presently the tiger emerged from the jungle, went straight to the tree and began scraping the ground and roaring. Either he smelt the manager's tracks, or had seen him trying to get into the tree. At all events, the tiger deliberately went up the tree, paw after paw, till he reached the first branches. Here he paused, looked the tree over and then came down backward, and was shot while descending.

Mr. Elliot obtained measurements of the tree, and found the first branches sixteen and a half feet from the ground.

In His Wife's Name.

A story was told on the House side relating to a certain Western banker and politician, whose name for good reasons, is not to be disclosed. This man was prominent for some time by reason of the success with which he dictated appointments in his vicinity under the present administration. Reverses overtook him and he disappeared as a political factor. One day, a short time ago, he met an old friend of the Presbyterian faith on the street.

"Hello, Brother Buster; how do you fare?" said the good man.

"I am crushed by my reverses," said the ex-politican, in a querulous voice. "Everything is gone. All I have left, Brother Billings, is my religion."

Brother Billings met an acquaintance shortly after, and to him related the conversation he had had with the late banker-politician.

"He says all he has left," related the good man, "is his religion."

"His religion!" exclaimed the other in a tone of irreverence; "even that's in his wife's name."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

History of Gotham.

At one of the annual dinners of the New England society of New York, at which Mr. Blaine and the late Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, were both guests, a little good-natured chaff was indulged in as to the relative influence of the Hollanders and Yankees in the settlement and development of New York. "I can give you the history of New York in a sentence," said Van Zandt, in whose veins coursed both Dutch and Yankee blood. "The Dutch settled New York, and the Yankees settled the Dutch."

The highest peak of the Rocky Mountains is Mount Brown, British America, 15,900 feet.

Opera Glasses.

A novel and ingenious attachment for opera glasses has been patented by a gentleman residing near Sydney, New South Wales, that will enable the user to see behind as well as before. The patent takes the form of a removable frame carrying the adjusting mechanism for a pair of reflectors, which are intended to be placed in front of the object glasses of the opera glasses. Any desired inclination can be given to these reflectors. The invention is also applicable to telescopes.

THE only successful way to advertise a newspaper is to publish a good one.

Those who have the most have it, as a rule, because they save the most. They're more economical. These people buy **Pearline.** Proof—in all stores of the better class throughout the land, you'll find the sales of **Pearline** far in the lead. Now, these economical people wouldn't use **Pearline** for their washing and cleaning, if they didn't find it to be just what we say—the most **economical** in every way. **Would they?**

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 440 JAMES PYLE, New York.

A HANDSOME PICTURE FREE

WE WILL MAIL POSTPAID a fine Panel Picture, entitled "MEDITATION" in exchange for 15 Large Lion Heads, cut from Lion Coffee wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Write for list of our other fine premiums, including books, a knife, game, etc. WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

BNU 35

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

RIDE THE BEST. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

WORLD'S RECORDS AND HIGHEST HONORS.

THE ONLY BICYCLE HOLDING BOTH.

LIGHTEST STRONGEST MOST DURABLE PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION

ESTABLISHED 1840

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES BY JOHN P. LOVELL

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT THEY STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL

BICYCLE CATALOGUE FREE

THEY ARE BUILT TO SUIT THE RIDERS AND HAVE STOOD THE HARDEST USE OF ANY WHEEL MADE

AGENCIES FOR THE LOVELL DIAMOND IN NEARLY EVERY CITY AND TOWN. IF NO AGENT IN YOUR PLACE SEND TO US.

RECORD BREAKERS

HIGHEST HONORS — AND — GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE California Midwinter Exposition.

THE WORLD'S 5-Mile Record = 11m. 17s. at MILFORD on a Lovell Diamond Racer.

THE WORLD'S 15-Mile Road Race Record Broken at Cambridgeport — BY — 2m. 6s. — ON A — Lovell Diamond Racer.

BOYS AND GIRLS.	24, 26-inch Cushion Tires	$15.75
BEAUTY for BOYS.	24-inch Cushion Tires	25.00
PRIZE, Convertible.	24-inch Cushion Tires	30.00
BOY'S DIAMOND.	26-inch Cushion Tires	35.00
PRIZE, Convertible.	26-inch Cushion Tires	40.00
BLIZZARD, BOYS.	24-inch Pneumatic Tires	40.00
GIRL'S DIAMOND.	26-inch Pneumatic Tires	45.00
BOY'S DIAMOND.	26-inch Pneumatic Tires	45.00
YOUTH'S DIAMOND.	28-inch Cushion Tires	45.00
EXCEL C., BOYS.	24-inch Pneumatic Tires	50.00
EXCEL D., GIRLS.	24-inch Pneumatic Tires	50.00
TORNADO, YOUTHS.	26-inch Pneumatic Tires	50.00
QUEEN MAB, MISSES.	26-inch Pneumatic Tires	50.00
EXCEL A., YOUTH'S.	26-inch Pneumatic Tires	70.00
EXCEL, MISSES.	26-inch Pneumatic Tires	65.00
MODEL 1, C.	30-inch Cushion Tires, Gents	55.00
MODEL 4, C.	28-inch Cushion Tires, Ladies	55.00
MODEL 7, C.	28-inch Cushion Tires, Convert.	55.00
MODEL 1, P.	30-inch Pneumatic Tires, Gents	60.00
MODEL 4, P.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Ladies	60.00
MODEL 7, P.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Convert.	60.00
MODEL 2.	30-inch Cushion Tires, Gents	70.00
MODEL 5.	28-inch Cushion Tires, Ladies	70.00
MODEL 8.	28-inch Cushion Tires, Convert.	70.00
MODEL 3.	30-inch Pneumatic Tires, Gents	75.00
MODEL 6.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Ladies	75.00
MODEL 9.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Convert.	75.00
MODEL 10.	28, 30-inch Pneumatic Tires, Gents	90.00
MODEL 11.	28, 30-inch Pneumatic Tires, Gents	90.00
MODEL 12.	30-inch Cushion Tires, Gents	85.00
MODEL 13.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Ladies	90.00
MODEL 14.	28-inch Cushion Tires, Ladies	85.00
MODEL 15.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Convert.	90.00
MODEL 16.	28-inch Cushion Tires, Convert.	85.00
MODEL 17.	28-in. Pneumatic Tires, Track Racer	125.00
MODEL 17.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Semi-racer	125.00
MODEL 18.	28-in. Pneumatic Tires, Lt. Roadster	115.00
MODEL 19.	28-in. Pneum'c Tires, Full Roadster	115.00
MODEL 20.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Ladies	115.00
MODEL 21.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires, Convert.	115.00
GIRAFFE.	28-inch Pneumatic Tires	125.00

THE WORLD'S 1-Mile Record (CLASS A) 2 M. 1 2/5 S. AT WALTHAM ON A Lovell Diamond Racer.

ALL RECORDS FROM 1 to 2 Miles.

THE WORLD'S 2-Mile Record 4 M. 7 2/5 S. AT WALTHAM — ON A — Lovell Diamond Racer.

WE STAKE THE BUSINESS REPUTATION OF JOHN P. LOVELL PRES. **THE JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS COMPANY.** BEN'J. S. LOVELL TREAS.

That there is No Better Wheel MADE IN THE WORLD than the LOVELL DIAMOND. They are Universal Favorites.

OUR NEW 1894 MODELS are the Lightest and Strongest Cycles that are made. They weigh as follows:

Racer, 19½ lbs.; Light Roadster, 25½ lbs.; Full Roadster, 29 lbs.; Ladies' Light Roadster, 32 lbs.; Convertible, 32½ lbs.

FREE.—400 Page Illustrated Catalogue. Send 10 cents (stamps or silver) to cover cost of mailing.

This new Mammoth Catalogue, which is worth fully ten times the cost of getting it, illustrates and gives prices of a "thousand and one" useful and desirable articles. Do not fail to send for one.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., 147 Washington Street and 131 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents Wanted in all Cities and Towns where we have none.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 30.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Leader in Dry Goods.
Leader in Notions.
Leader in Novelties.
Leader in Shoes.
Leader in Everything.

:——:

Our Specialties.....

Botany Dress Goods Department.
Vantine Department.
Oak Cemical Department.
Butterick Pattern and Publication Department.
"New Idea" Pattern Department.
Housekeeper's Department.
Whiting Stationary Department.
Hall's Legal Blank Department.
Rogers' Silverware Department.

:——:

They say, "The Racket" is up to date. What do U say?

:——:

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Jerome Spigelmyer, of Millheim, circulated here one day this week.

——Christ Murray returned home Tuesday morning from a trip down east.

——Dr. Oliver Pellman, of Mifflinburg, spent Sunday in Centre Hall among friends.

——Miss Annie Dinges, of Williamsport, is visiting her brother Harry, since last Saturday.

——H. Y. Stitzer, Esq., of Bellefonte, was a prominent visitor in Centre Hall, Monday.

——James Smith came up from Williamsport last week to spend several days with his parents.

——Mr. D. T. Wieland, one of Harris townships veteran Democrats, was in town a few days ago.

——E. M. Huyett and family have returned home after a visit among relatives in Berks county.

——Miss Annie VanPelt and daughter Romie, went to Reedsville on a visit to the family of Mr. D. W. Reynolds.

——Rev. Robert O'Boyle, minister of the Reformed church at Saxton, arrived Tuesday morning, looking up his interests.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan returned several days ago from a trip to Baltimore and Washington. She was absent several weeks.

——Mr. John H. Ishler, of Tusseyville, gave our sanctum a call. He reports corn much damaged in his section, by the heavy hail some weeks ago.

——Mrs. James Neff and two children, of Illinois, were the guests of Mrs. Flora Bairfoot, this week, after spending the summer at Nantucket, Mass.

——M. S. Derstine, who is a student at the Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, preparatory to entering the ministry of the M. E. church, is visiting his parents here. He is accompanied by his wife.

——Rev. Samuel Kreider, of Indiana county, having been granted a months vacation by his charge, has brought his family to these parts, by carriage, thus making a pleasurable trip. He years ago hailed from this section; he gave the REPORTER a call, in company with two of his sons.

——Rev. Fichthorn, of Norristown, reached here last Saturday afternoon, per bicycle, from Lewistown—making the trip between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when he dismounted at the REPORTER office, where he attended to the wants of the inner man at our supper table, and after a short rest, started again, astride his wheel for Bellefonte.

——Mr. Elias Garver, one of Missouri's live newspaper men, arrived here last week on a visit to friends. This is Mr. Garver's native place; he left here some twenty years ago, and took his first lessons in newspaper work in the REPORTER office. He is in the swim in Missouri, and got into the legislature some years ago. He is a staunch Democrat, and likes Missouri.

COURT WEEK

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS SINCE MONDAY.

The Usual Character and Number of Commonwealth Cases Being Tried.—Good Attendance.

Monday morning court called at nine o'clock with Judges Furst, Riley and Faulkner on the bench. George M. Boal, of Potter township, was chosen foreman of the grand jury.

The list of traverse jurors was called and forty-five out of the forty eight answered to their names. Applications were then made by a few of the jurors and were excused. The different members of the bar then presented petitions, etc., to the court.

Several persons sentenced at April sessions were discharged under the insolvent laws. Court adjourned until 2 p. m.

Afternoon court called and a number of petitions were presented to the court. The first case taken up was Com. vs. Margaret Sullivan; charge, assault and battery. Prosecutor Hugh O'Donnell. Verdict not guilty, and prosecutor Hugh O'Donnell to pay two-thirds of the costs and Margaret Sullivan one-third of the costs. Both parties sentenced to pay their respective shares of the costs as the jury directed.

Com. vs. Osman Nason; charge assault and battery. Prosecutor James W. Myers. Verdict guilty; defendant sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. John Bowers, T. F. Farner and Zene Hoover; charge assault and battery. Prosecutor Daniel Straw. Bowers and Hoover not arrested;j Farner came into court and waived the finding of a true bill by the grand jury and plead guilty to the charge. Sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Brack Powell; charge assault and battery. Prosecutor Harry Sanders. The grand jury ignored the bill and recommended that the prosecutor, Harry Sanders, pay all the costs less the four dollars to the county; sentenced accordingly.

Com. vs. Charles H. Yonkers; charge assault and battery. Prosecutor William Walborn. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Lewis H. Lose; charge assault and battery. Prosecutor Edward Foster. This case will go to the jury tomorrow morning.

In the civil case of William Hess vs. John Nolan; plea assumpsit; Meyer for plaintiff and Nolan for defendant; the defendant came into court and confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $140.32.

Tuesday morning; com. vs. Lewis Lose. Verdict guilty.

Com. vs. L. H. Christoff; charge f. and b.. Prosecutor Elizabeth Lzeska; defendant plead guilty, usual sentence.

Com. vs. Aaron Mallory; charge adultery. Prosecutrix Sophia Daugherty. Before the defendants testimony was all in the district attorney saw that he had no case and asked for the acquittal of the defendant. The only question then submitted to the jury was the question of costs. Verdict, county to pay the docket costs and no costs allowed the prosecutrix.

Com. vs. John Klinger; charge horse stealing. Prosecutor Reuben O. Braught. The indictment was quashed on motion of defendants counsel. The horse was taken on the 6th of August, 1891 and no true bill until this court consequently the prosecution was barred by statue of Limitations. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Jacob Test; charge maintaining a public nuisance in the borough of Philipsburg. Prosecutor A. V. Hoyt. Verdict guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. George F. Searson; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Bessie Schreckengast. Defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence in such cases.

Com. vs. Harvey A. Heaton; charge f. and b. Prosecutrix Alta Shultz; defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence.

Com. vs. William C. Lose; charge f. and b. Prosecutrix Anna M. Johnson. Defendant came into court and plead guilty and received the usual sentence.

Com. vs. William Mayhew; charge f. and b. and adultery. Prosecutrix Annie Simpson; defendant plead not guilty and trial was ordered, when the prosecutrix went upon the witness stand and swore that the defendant was not the father of her bastard child but that Frank Davis was the father of the same, and that she had been coerced into swearing it on this defendant, whereupon the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and the county to pay the record costs and the prosecutrix to receive no costs. The court directed the district attorney to send a bill of indictment in to the grand jury against Frank Davis.

Court adjourned at five o'clock when memorial exercises were held in honor of the memory of Col. D. S. Keller, a member of the bar, who died recently, at which Judge Furst, C. M. Bower, W. F. Reeder, Ira C. Mitchell, J. C. Meyer and John Blanchard paid tribute to the memory of the late Col. Keller.

Wednesday morning court called at nine o'clock.

Com. vs. A. W. Garver and Alice Garver; charge assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery. Prosecutor J. C. Dale. The court instructed the jury that Mrs. Garver could not be convicted in this case, she being a married woman. Verdict not guilty and the prosecutor to pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly or give security to pay the same within ten days.

Com. vs. Thomas Tonner; charge f. and b. Prosecutrix Mary J. Ebhart. Defendant plead guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, twenty-five dollars lying in expenses and costs of prosecution, the child being dead.

Com. vs. Adam Oswalt; charge f. and b. Prosecutrix C. G. Kennedy. Defendant plead guilty; not sentenced.

Com. vs. John Bowers, T. F. Farner and Zenas E. Hoover; charge assault and battery. Prosecutor Daniel Straw. Mr. Farner came into court on Monday and waived the finding of the grand jury, and plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced. Mr. Hoover was brought into court and plead not guilty. Court retired at noon. Mr. Bowers not yet arrested.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Max Furey Jumped from a 'Bus and was Instantly Killed.

A distressing accident occurred at Lock Haven on Saturday at noon whereby Max Furey, the nineteen-year-old son of Joe W. Furey, late editor of the Lock Haven *Democrat*, and an employe in the *Democrat* office, was instantly killed. The young man jumped from a 'bus which seemed about to come in collision with a train, fell on the track and was cut to pieces. Another passenger remained in the 'bus and escaped unhurt.

The father of the unfortunate young man, long resided in Bellefonte, as associate editor of the *Watchman*.

An eye witness gives the following particulars:

A freight train was coming eastward on the main tracks and before it reached Henderson street all the cabs and omnibuses had crossed excepting the Irvin House "bus." The driver waited a few moments and then turned his horses out Henderson street towards Walnut street. When the "bus" reached the crossing of the "Y" tracks News Express train was backing upon the "Y" and a collision between the cars and the vehicle seemed inevitable. In the omnibus were the Irvin House porter, Max Furey and another man whose name was not learned.

The passengers seeing their peril all jumped from the "bus," Max being the last one out. The "bus" by this time had crossed the tracks and was out of danger. Max when he jumped fell upon the tracks in front of the car, was caught under the wheels and instantly killed. His body was dragged about sixty feet and frightfully mangled.

Had all the men remained in the "bus" none would have been hurt. The other two men escaped without injury.

Death of Mrs. Aaron Durst.

Mrs. Agnes, wife of Aaron Durst, died in Anid, Oklahoma, on the 16th inst. The family formerly resided near Centre Hall, and left here about ten years ago for Garden City, Kansas. Typhoid fever caused the lady's death. Mrs. Durst was a daughter of Levi Stover, dec'd., of Aaronsburg, and during the greater part of last summer was here and in the valley visiting friends and relatives. Her age was near forty-four years. Her husband, Aaron Durst, was a native of Earlystown, a son of Daniel Durst, farmer, near this place. They removed from Kansas to Oklahoma about a year ago.

Furnaces Start Up.

Valentine's furnaces at Bellefonte started up again on Monday morning, as we intimated in last week's REPORTER. The torch to light the starting fires was applied by Miss Lydia Valentine Bond, the three-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bond, of Baltimore, and grand-daughter of Mr. Robert Valentine. Many hands will find work in the starting of the plant, as the full force will be required, which means some 400 men.

Horse Stolen.

Mr. Michael Strohm, of Centre Hill, this morning discovered he was minus a horse and buggy, some one having stolen the rig last night. Perhaps it went to Hecla with a fellow and his best girl, perhaps elsewhere. We trust our friend Strohm will find his horse again and get hold of the thieves.

Moved it Out.

The fence along the lots on the west side of the pike to the station, has been set out to conform with the town street line, and a new walk is to be laid. This time it is not out of the boro funds.

Should Clean Them.

The chap who invented the street centre gutters of our town, should be required to keep them from getting shabby and ragged—it was a lofty idea, like some others.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

LOST ANOTHER

CENTRE HALL LOSES THE GAME TO REEDSVILLE.

The Axemakers Put Up a Stiff Game and Take Another Scalp by a Score of 6 to 3.—A Pitchers' Battle.

Last Thursday the champions from Mifflin county turned up at Centre Hall and added another scalp to their belt. The Reedsville team came here with a host of their rooters, and as Centre Hall had strengthened their team a close game was anticipated. The dimond had been scraped and the ball ground put in first-class shape for the game.

The game was called at three o'clock and by the time the agony was over Reedsville had the ball in their pocket with a score of 6 to 3. The teams played excellent ball, and neither side were fortunate in slugging the leather out of the lot. It was a pitcher's battle throughout and both the batteries had the teams a guessing. Reedsville won not through hitting the ball harder, but through several errors by the Centre Hall team, which were costly, letting in runs.

The game was interesting and well played, and the crowd of about two hundred were in a good humor, and the best of order prevailed throughout the game, and the visiting team was frequently applauded.

Here follows the program of the services:

CENTRE HALL.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Robinson, 2b	1	0	3	0	0
Hartswick, c	0	0	7	0	0
Jackson, p	0	0	1	4	0
Martz, ss	1	0	0	3	1
Boozer 1b	0	1	11	0	1
Dale, lf	0	1	2	1	2
Ross, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	0	0	0	1	2
Bartges, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	3	4	24	9	6

REEDSVILLE.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E
Fleming, 3b, c	1	0	2	2	0
Rice, F., c, 3b	2	2	7	1	7
Snook, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Felmaley, 1b	1	2	14	0	1
Reed, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Rice, C., p	0	0	0	7	0
Dippery, 2b	0	0	4	0	2
Kohler, ss	1	0	0	1	1
Rice, H., cf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	4	27	11	6

Stolen bases—Centre Hall, 3; Reedsville, 1. Struck out—by Jackson, 4; Rice, 6. Hit by pitched ball, Fleming, Snook, Jackson. Base on balls—Rice, 3; Jackson, 4. Passed balls—Hartswick, Rice. Wild pitch—Jackson. Time, 2 hours. Umpires—Shunkwiler and Harter.

Killed at Mill Hall.

Saturday afternoon about two o'clock the work train on the Beech Creek road was going through Mill Hall. Fearing that the train had parted Fireman Kirk leaned out in the passageway between the cab and tender to see whether such was the case. The locomotive reached the bridge above Mill Hall just then and the fireman was struck on the head, knocked off, and fell to the ground. His head was badly smashed and his arm was broken. He was killed instantly. His body was carried to the caboose and taken to his home in Clearfield.

Soldiers' Reunion.

The veterans of Centre county will hold their annual reunion on Saturday next, September 1st, at Hunter's Park, on the line of the Bellefonte Central Railroad, near Bellefonte. In order to avoid the National Encampment at of the G. A. R., at Pittsburg, the picnic has been made earlier than usual. A special train over the L. & T. railroad to Coburn will be run in the evening.

Will See All.

Frank E. Arney, tax collector for the boro, having received his duplicate, will call upon the taxpayers of the boro the last week in September, that all may take advantage of the five per cent. abatement which ends October 1st. Frank says he intends doing the square thing and will give everyone a chance.

Plenty of Picnics.

Picnics are all the go everywhere. People seem to be enjoying themselves amid the complaint over the hard times, no money and nothing to wear, Well this is a queer world and in it some queer people. When the circus comes around there is still change enough on hand to take the family in, although the meal chest is empty.

The Last Excursion.

The last opportuuity for persons desiring to visit the sea shore this season at the low rate of $5.25 will be given by the Pennsylvana Railroad Co. on Thursday September 6th. Don't fail to take advantage of it.

Another Candidate.

C. S. McCormick, Esq., announces himself as a candidate for senator on the Democratic ticket. Mr. McCormick is a well-known attorney of Lock Haven.

Farm Sold.

The farm of Mr. John Slack, near Potters Mills, containing one hundred acres was sold at public sale on last Saturday, to Mr. George Reiber, of Tusseyville, for $4575.

Harness—Grange Week.

James Schofield, during Grange week, September 17th to 22nd, will be at Centre Hall, with a display of Harness, Robes, and Blankets, to be offered at a bargain. aug30-2t

INDIAN FORTS.

State Commission Weiser Looking up the Sites.

Attorney Weiser, of the Middleburg bar, accompanied by Mr. Smith, a son of the well-known salesman Charley Smith, who was the heaviest man in central Pennsylvania, were callers at the REPORTER office on Tuesday. Mr. Weiser is a member of the state commission to make a report of the forts erected in the time of the early settlers, and he is now traveling through the counties assigned to him in this work, and the Fort which was built near this town, for the safety of the settlers against incursions of the Indians, will find a space in the report, as the only fort of any consequence in our county at that early day. When the commission gets through with its work, and has its reports completed, the legislature will undoubtedly direct the erection of a monument at each of these Indian forts in the state to mark their location for all time.

Continental Money.

Jacob Waterman, of Lock Haven, is the owner of a Continental bank note of the denomination of "two-thirds of a dollar." Mr. Waterman found his money on the street at a sea shore resort several years ago, and has been offered a considerable sum for it but prefers to keep it in his own possession as a relic. The REPORTER has several hundred dollars in Continental money of various denominations and all genuine stuff.

Sickness Calls him Back.

The New Bloomfield *Times* of the 28th, says: Mr. H. G. Krape, who recently opened a music store in this place, was compelled, on account of the sickness and attention needed by Mrs. Krape's parents, to remove to his home in Centre county last week, and close his business place here. We are sorry to lose such a good business man as Mr. Krape.

May Ride Across the Continent.

A. S. Meixell, the Lewisburg bicyclist, is seriously thinking of making a trip from New York to San Francisco by wheel, in an effort to break the present record of 57 days and 12 hours, held by T. R. Little. Meixell believes he can make the trip in 45 days. He is in good condition, and as the roads and weather are favorable he may start on the trip about Sept. 1.

The Hobos Arrested.

It required the entire force of the Pennsylvania Railroad crew at the Tyrone station to dislodge a gang of twenty tramps who were stealing a ride east a few days ago. They were all arrested but three who got away. They were marched to the Hollidaysburg jail.

Got Slapped.

A Bellefonte man named Burt Henderson was slapped in the face on Saturday night of last week by a Bellefonte woman, who claimed that Henderson had uttered disparaging remarks about her daughter.

A CHALLENGE.

All Wash Machines and Their Agents Invited to Contest.

All wash machines and agents are challenged to a trial of machines, at Grange Park, on Wednesday, September 19, at 9 a. m., for any kind of fabric from lace to rag carpet. I put the Goodwin machine against any washing machine in the world. The grange authorities will select a committee of ladies as judges. JOHN ROSS, Agent.

Way Up in Price.

The first consignment of peaches this season were sold, or rather offered to sell, at two dollars a crate, yesterday afternoon. This price is over double that of an average year, and it is needless to state that considerably less than a car load were sold in the town.

Hard Winter Signs.

A prophet of evil in Franklin, Pa., predicts a war and a hard winter, because he says the signs in the sky, and on the locust's wings and the large hazel nut crop indicates it. But all signs fail in dry weather.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	52
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	35
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	25
Sides	8

Did We Hit the Mark?

A Few Minutes will Tell.

An investiagtion will convince you that we have hit the the mark for your interest. - - -

.....Rare Specials

These goods are phenomenal at the prices.

8c Batistes, now 6c.
5c Challi, now 4½c.
10c Hose for Ladies, not a goood black, 5c.
12½c Duck, now 10c.
12½c Saconetts, now 10c,
12½c Irish Lawn, 10c.
3c Pins, 1c.
7c Dark Prints, 5c.
Fine White Cambric, 10c.
Excellent Brown Muslin, 6c.
10c Gingham, now 7c.
12½c Dimity, 10c.
500 yards Cotton, 5c.
25c Corsets, 15c.

Not a piece of trash in the lot, but at lower prices than ever before at

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - - Pa.

o———o

"Man wants but little here below,
But woman wants a heap;
Her life is full of little wants,
If they are only cheap.

LOW TARIFF PRICES.....

In view of the fact that the Wilson Bill is likely to pass shortly we will close out our

Entire Stock of Cloth= = ing at Cost.

$10	Suits	-	now at $6.00	Black Cheviot Suits, that were			
8	"	-	" 5.00				
7	"	-	" 4.50	$12	-	-	now $8.50
6	"	-	" 4.25	10	-	-	" 7.50
5	"	-	" 3.50	8	-	-	" 6.50
4	"	-	" 3.35	7	-	-	" 5.00

BOYS' SUITS===..AWAY... :-BELOW PAR.:-

$10	Boys' Suits		now at $6.00	$4	Boys' Suits,		now at $3.25
8	"	-	" 5.00	3	"	-	" 2.25
7	"	-	" 4 50	2	"	-	" 1.50
6	"	-	" 4.25	1.50	"	-	" 1.25
5	"	-	" 3.50	1.25	"	-	" 1.00

All Shoes, Oxfords, &c., at Cost.

We have just opened a big line of Bought at Low Tariff prices. Fur Hats as low as 50c., last year, $1·25. Stiff Hats, from 90c. up to $2.00. Last year, from $1.50 to $3.00. **FALL HATS!**

LYON & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - - PENNA.